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Part One
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BOLT OF NEW-YORKERS

Announce They Will Not Support the Ticket.

NO FREE SILVER FOR THEM

Outspoken and Vigorous Denunciation of the Chicago Platform.

NOTHING OF DEMOCRACY IN IT.

Ex-Mayor Grant, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, De Lancey Nicoll Among the Bolters.

REVOLTS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Democratic Leaders and Influential Democratic Newspapers Repudiate Bryan and Populism.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Several of the New-York delegates have bolted the ticket. They will have none of it. They repudiate it absolutely.

As a rule, the Tammany delegates simply say they will not decide on a course of action until they shall consult their constituents. Some of them, however, are so disgusted that they openly announce their opposition to the ticket.

While no official announcement of Tammany's policy has been made, there are many indications that the leaders of the Wigwam have decided that their Congressional, Assembly, and local candidates shall be nominated on strong sound-money platforms. This probably will be done, no matter what action the State organization may take. Mr. Sheehan and the other Tammany managers are now undoubtedly awaiting a communication from Richard Croker before announcing a line of policy.

Following are declarations made to-day by prominent New-York Democrats:

EX-MAYOR GRANT—I will not support the ticket, and I will not take any part in any conference looking to its support. The platform is repudiation. There is no Democracy in it. It is absolutely dishonest.

EX-LIEUT. GOV. SHEEHAN, New-York's Member of the National Committee—In my opinion, the action of this convention in the construction of the platform will wreck the Democratic Party.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Delegate at Large—Have we not condemned ourselves to silence? There is a parable in this: "Silence is golden; speech is silver."

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, District Delegate—The work of the convention has resulted in an immoral and dishonest platform. It departed absolutely from the real spirit of the Democratic Party. It is not Democracy. It is my firm conviction that within sixty days most of those who were instrumental in the wicked work of this convention will be heartily ashamed of it.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE WALTON GREEN, District Delegate—I certainly shall not support this ticket. How can any honest man support it? When I came out here I felt that the ticket nominated here on a silver platform might be elected. I felt that the country stood in that grave danger; but now I feel immensely relieved, for I believe that other outrageous planks in the platform will so astound and disgust the people of the country that the silver craze will be checked and the ticket will go down to ignominious defeat. From the standpoint of the safety of the country, the conditions are very much better now than they were before the convention completed its miserable business.

Anarchy, Socialism, and Tillmanism have held full riot, and thereby have called the people to their own defense. All the revolting "isms" of the day have been put into this hodge-podge platform, and true Democratic doctrines have been left out.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY—I have nothing to say now. Personally, I may express my views at another time. The New-York delegates have not taken the responsibility of deciding upon what is to be done in the future. That will be decided by the constituents of the delegates.

EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY DE LANCEY NICOLL—New-York State will go Republican by at least 200,000 plurality, and I believe that Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio will give heavy Republican pluralities. I am of the opinion that nothing can stop the formation of a third party, into which sound-money Democrats will go. It is doubtful whether the sound-money Democrats will nominate Electoral tickets in all of the States, for it might not be expedient to do so; but they will be nominated in those States in which it is necessary to have a ticket for Democrats to rally around who otherwise might be tempted to vote for the silver ticket. I don't think that any one has yet decided what States the third Electoral tickets should be nominated in. That will be decided after a comparison of views has been had. We have an organization already perfected, as a result of the sound-money conferences here in Chicago.

I would rather cut my right hand off than vote for this ticket. I would not vote it if Senator Hill was running on such a platform. I would not vote for it if I was the only man in New-York to vote against it.

CONGRESSMAN FRANKLIN BARTLETT, District Delegate—In a platform that is so full of wicked and pernicious things it is somewhat difficult to pick out at once the worst feature, but the thing that impresses me as the worst feature is that which assails the Supreme Court of the United States.

This section of the platform proposes to reverse the judgment of the Court of Last Resort by the action of Congress. Of course, if the Federal Legislature, by majority vote, can destroy the Supreme Court of the United States, it follows that the Legislatures of the various States can destroy the supreme tribunals in their States.

This means Anarchy.

It not only means the taking from us of our property, but the destruction of every safeguard, whether of life, liberty, or property.

Another base feature of the platform is that which attacks the executive power of preserving property and life by calling out the troops in case of riot and insurrection. Of course, in connection with the attack upon the Supreme Court, we must consider the declaration in favor of class legislation as provided for in the income-tax plank.

No nation can ever thrive by dishonesty and the attempt to repudiate 50 per cent. of the debts of the country at large is dishonest. I refer now, of course, to the silver coinage plank.

It strikes at the interest of every wage-earner in the country, because it seeks to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar one-half, and when the mechanics and laborers understand, as they will, that it will bring them no increase of wages and will lessen the purchasing power of their money to such an extent that their wages will buy but one-half the amount of the commodities they need they will rise up against this craze.

The people at large do not sympathize with any plot that strikes at property. I shall certainly not support the ticket.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN F. M'INTYRE—The policy of New-York Democrats in the coming campaign should in my judgment be the nomination of hard-money candidates for Congress, so that all our energies could be beat in the direction of their election alone. With their aid in Congress, silver legislation might be defeated and the faith and credit of the Nation preserved.

DANIEL S. LOCKWOOD of Buffalo—I want to be quoted as saying that I don't propose to vote for or to support this ticket in any way.

Ex-GOV. FLOWER—The nominee fits the platform. There can be no doubt what one or the other means. Both go well together, and neither is better nor worse than the other.

CHAIRMAN HINKLEY of the Democratic State Committee of New-York—It is our policy to wait until we reach New-York before we come to conclusions. When we we reach home and have a little time for consideration, we will act.

GEN. TRACY of Albany left yesterday in disgust. He will not support the ticket.

PERRY BELMONT will not support the ticket.

MUST HAVE A NEW TICKET.

Ex-Gov. Waller Reviews the Proceedings at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut to-day said:

"The action of this convention has left only one course for the sound-money men to pursue. They must, if they desire to hold the Democratic Party together in the East, call a convention and nominate a man upon the gold platform. The convention assembled here has sounded the death knell of free silver. Their high-handed method of procedure will be resented by Democrats generally. The silver men here have overridden themselves and left the way open for the gold men to bolt their nominees."

NEW-HAVEN PAPERS BOLT.

The News Urges Democrats to Nominate an Honest Ticket.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—It was announced by the editor of The Register to-night that the paper would not, under any circumstances, support the nominee or the platform of the Chicago Convention. The Morning News (Dem.) of this city will say to-morrow morning, editorially:

"Sound Democracy must repudiate the Populistic Chicago platform as anti-Democratic. We call upon the Democrats of this State to indorse the action of the ten Connecticut delegates who, acting with Hill and Whitney, declined to vote for any candidate to stand upon a platform of dishonesty and Socialism, and we exhort Democracy to all efforts to bring about the provision of a new ticket and a platform that honest Democrats can support."

WASHINGTON HESING WILL BOLT.

His Newspaper, the Staats-Zeitung, Represents Western Germans.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Staats-Zeitung of Chicago, the leading German paper of the West, which has been an important aid to the Democratic Party of recent years, will bolt the ticket and the platform.

Washington Hesing, the editor and proprietor, said: "The Staats-Zeitung will bolt this ticket, but not until Saturday morning. We intend to let them nominate their candidates first, so that we can give the better reason for leaving the party.

"The Germans of the West, whom The Staats-Zeitung represents, have no sympathy with such a platform as was adopted to-day, and the paper speaking for them cannot honestly indorse it."

ALABAMA GOLD MEN DISGUSTED.

The Nomination of Bryan Is Not Favorably Received.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The nomination of Bryan for President has not pleased Democrats at this place. Shortly after Bryan's speech at Jackson, Miss., last year, when he declared he would not support a gold-standard man for President, a remark which he reiterated at Mobile, he spoke in the Winnie Davis Wigwam in this city and for the third time in a week publicly stated that he would not vote for a gold candidate on a gold platform.

The business men of the community express the gravest apprehension of the results of placing such an arch silverite in the Executive chair, and many of them have asked the question, "Does the man who would not vote for a gold Democrat expect gold Democrats to vote for him?"

On the other hand, Populist State leaders express the greatest satisfaction at the result, saying Bryan is just such a man as they want. Silver Democrats say little.

LOUISVILLE PAPERS BOLT.

The Courier-Journal Wants Another Democratic Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The Courier-Journal will publish to-morrow morning an editorial article written by its acting editor in chief, Mr. Harrison Robertson, repudiating the action of the Chicago Convention. The Courier-Journal will say:

Such foolhardy and bastard leadership and such a radical revolution of the life principles of Democracy will be disowned by those Democrats whose subserviency to party form is not dictated by their desire to share in the official spoils of party success, and whose fealty to party organization means fidelity to the views for the advancement of which party is only the instrument.

Speaking of these Democrats, The Courier-Journal, whose whole existence has been spent in battle for Democracy, rejects the new faith of flatism, repudiation, and Anarchy which the Chicago Convention has proclaimed as the Democratic creed, refuses to support the nominees, who have been in unprecedented convulsion of frenzy ordained the apostles of that faith, and calls upon true Democrats everywhere, sick at heart though they may be, but undaunted and resolute, to stand forth for their cause and put out a ticket planted on a platform that shall embody alike the undying purpose and the immortal record of the Democratic Party, and shall, in these evil days of storm and wreck, shine a beacon and lower a bulwark for the salvation now and in the future of the party which was born with the birth throes of the Republic and which must live as long as the spirit of the Republic shall survive.

Let a Democratic convention be called; let a Democratic organization be perfected; let a Democratic ticket be nominated on a Democratic platform, and let a Democratic campaign, thorough, zealous, unflagging, be made in every State in the Union until the November polls shall have closed.

We shall not elect that ticket, but we shall save many a sound-money Democrat to Congress; we shall prove the right of the Democratic Party to continue in existence, and with the crash of the impious fabric which the fever-brained insurgents at Chicago have erected under the Democratic flag we shall survive with a compact, intelligent, and vigorous organization—the nucleus, the instrument, and the guarantor of a regenerated and reinvigorated Democracy, chastened, strengthened, and in the end dominant for the Nation's good in the century to come as it has been in the century that is history.

The Evening Post, also an important Democratic newspaper, will bolt to-morrow, repudiating the nomination of Bryan and the platform of the Chicago Convention.

FOR CAUTIOUS DELIBERATION.

Albany Argus Advises Democrats to Wait for the State Convention.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Argus to-morrow will say editorially:

Stand firm; this is a time that tries men's souls. Be not splenitive and rash. The Saratoga Convention which elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago defined the views of the Democracy of the Empire State upon the great monetary question which is now agitating the people of the United States. The Democracy of New-York stand upon the Saratoga platform, and their delegates, acting as a unit under the instructions of the State Convention, have refused to accept the new declaration of principles formulated at Chicago and have refused to participate in nominating candidates to be the standard bearers of the new doctrine.

Our delegation has not bolted from the National Convention, but has maintained an attitude of reserve, and will report to the coming Democratic State Convention, which alone has authority to determine what shall be the course of the Democracy of the State of New-York. Individuals may act for themselves; independent journals may say what they please, but nobody has any authority to speak conclusively for the Democratic Party of the State except the duly elected representatives assembled in convention. Fortunately, a few weeks must elapse before that convention can be held, and there will be abundant time for calm deliberation and cool reflection.

We regret to see that several of our newspaper contemporaries, as well as a number of individual Democrats, are inclined to manifest their displeasure with the proceedings at Chicago by rashly threatening to bolt their party ties and even to co-operate with the traditional enemies of Democracy. Let them pause and reflect, as has been well said, "aside from the National contest, the Democracy of New-York have their State to redeem and have in their hands the weapons with which to make a successful fight. To this end they must keep their organization intact and their ranks unbroken. Democrats can, in the election of representatives to Congress, assert their convictions on the coinage question if not in the appointment of Presidential Electors."

The New-York delegation at Chicago have appointed a committee to prepare a statement for the public after the adjournment of the National Convention, setting forth the reasons for their attitude. An early State Convention will be held, and that convention will decide what the Democrats of this State shall do. Until then let every loyal Democrat be patient. Stand by the Democratic organization of New-York and abide by the decision of the coming State Convention, which will be composed of delegates freshly elected by the people, in full view of all the facts and circumstances, and authorized to express their will. That is the only wise, prudent, and safe course for every New-York Democrat to take.

A Watertown Dissenter.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 10.—B. G. Griffin, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democratic Committee in the Flower Gubernatorial campaign, announces that he will not vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. In an interview, he characterizes Tillman and Altgeld as "wretches," and says the platform is a mass of heresies and undemocratic theories. He hopes the Democrats will so vote as to effectually rebuke those who have brought about the present situation and purge the party of its obnoxious elements.

Syracuse Courier Objects.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.—The Syracuse Courier in an editorial to-morrow will decline to support Bryan on a platform so undemocratic as that of Chicago.

Will Go to McKinley.

BOSTON, July 10.—Collector Winslow Warren of the Port of Boston announced to-day that he would vote for McKinley. The action of the Chicago Convention has, he said, disgusted the Democrats of this State, two-thirds of whom, he said, will vote for McKinley and the other third will refrain from voting.

A Vermonter Protests.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William H. Creamer, one of the delegates from the Second Congressional District of Vermont, said: "Under no circumstances will I support this ticket. I am going home and bolt it. I hope that a new Democratic sound-money party will be formed without delay. I want none of this."

Put His Flag at Half Mast.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—When the news of the nomination of William J. Bryan at Chicago was received here this afternoon, the flag over the building occupied by The New-Jersey Herald, the only Democratic paper here, was lowered to half mast, and it continued to flutter there for the rest of the day. Dr. Reiner, the editor, when asked what his views on the nomination were, said the position of the flag indicated them.

Mississippi Democrats Cold.

JACKSON, Miss., July 10.—Bryan's nomination was received with no enthusiasm here. Even conservative free-silver Democrats express humiliation and chagrin, and some of them repudiate the platform. The gold standard advocates think a real National Democratic ticket should be put in the field, and business men, in the absence of such a ticket, will vote for McKinley. It will be remembered that it was in this city that Bryan stated, in response to a question, that he "would not vote the Democratic ticket, so help me God, if a gold standard plank" should be contained in the platform.

Connecticut Cannot Accept.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Lynde Harrison of Connecticut said to-night: "I cannot support the ticket on that platform. That is the position of the majority of Connecticut delegates. I do not believe that any man could be elected in this country on such a platform as that. Every sound-money man I met here was individually in favor of a Democratic sound-money party."

Repudiated by The Mobile Register.

MOBILE, Ala., July 10.—The Mobile Register, for seventy-five years a Democratic newspaper, has repudiated the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

Heavy Bail for Bicyclist Beggs.

David W. Beggs of 306 West Twenty-ninth Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault. The complainant, Mrs. Mary Murphy, of 255 West Fifteenth Street, was not able to appear.

Mrs. Murphy was run down by Beggs, who was on a bicycle, at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Her left ankle was fractured. Beggs told Magistrate Flammer that the collision was not due to his negligence. He was held in $1,000 for examination.

TRIED TO KILL A WOMAN

THEN JOHN GOLDEN THREW HIMSELF UNDER A TRAIN.

Death Came Instantly to Would-Be Murderer, While Catherine Havnor, Whom He Shot in the Head and Hand, May Recover—Tragedy Takes Place at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Elevated Station in Eighth Avenue.

After a day's debauch and enraged by the action of Mrs. Catherine Havnor, John Golden, a conductor on the Sixth Avenue elevated road, fired three shots at the woman last night, and then, finding escape impossible, threw himself in front of a moving train. His body was ground to pieces.

The tragedy occurred about 8:30 o'clock at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street elevated station, in Eighth Avenue. Golden had a holiday, and it was said that he had spent the greater part of the afternoon with Mrs. Havnor in a saloon near the station.

When they left the saloon in the evening, they walked to the down-town station. After they had deposited the tickets in the box, they walked to the south end of the platform, and it was noticed that they were engaged in earnest conversation. The couple was evidently quarreling about some matter, and when the woman, with an angry toss of her head, started to leave her companion, he was heard to say, "Katie, I want to speak to you."

Mrs. Havnor paid no attention to Golden's remark, but continued to walk toward the steps leading to the street. Golden, enraged by her refusal to listen to him, pursued her, leveled a revolver at her head, and fired. The bullet, true to its aim, struck the victim in the head, and she fell senseless to the floor of the platform.

Golden stood over the body and fired two more shots, but his aim was poor, and the bullets inflicted only slight wounds in the left hand.

Edward M. Kirk, the ticket taker, was standing with his back to the couple when the shots were fired. When he turned he saw the woman lying on the platform and Golden, with his weapon clutched in his right hand, standing over the prostrate form. Kirk attempted to seize Golden, and for a moment the two were engaged in a struggle while several others on the platform looked on horror-stricken.

Finally Golden freed himself from the grasp of his captor, and with a wild dash fell in front of Engine No. 332, which was just being brought to a stop at the station. The engine was moving slowly, but before it could be stopped Golden's body was beneath the wheels and his life had been crushed out.

After the third shot the woman had struggled to her feet, and while Kirk was engaged in the struggle with her would-be slayer she staggered into the women's waiting room and sank on one of the seats. At first she refused to give the police any information concerning her identity or her relations with Golden, but when threatened with arrest she told, amid her sobs, that her name was Catherine Havnor, and that she was the wife of Harvey Havnor, a barber who has two shops in the city, and lives at 460 West Thirty-fourth Street.

An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Havnor was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. She was suffering greatly from shock, but the physicians announced late last night that her wounds were not serious, and that she would probably recover. She is thirty-one years old, while the would-be murderer was forty.

Golden was instantly killed. His body was frightfully mangled, and it was after nearly an hour's work and with the aid of jackscrews that it was taken from beneath the wheels. It was removed first to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and afterward taken to undertaking rooms at 175 East Ninety-sixth Street.

The news of the tragedy spread rapidly, and within a few minutes a crowd of 1,000 people had congregated. Golden lived at 2,429 Eighth Avenue. He leaves a wife and a young son. Three weeks ago he buried his father, and a short time before that his youngest child died.

The scene at the station when Golden's wife arrived was most pathetic. When she saw the body of her husband she wept bitterly and finally became hysterical.

Coroner Dobbs, who had been summoned, took the statement of Kirk and then went to the hospital to take Mrs. Havnor's statement. The physicians said she was suffering too much from shock, and her testimony will be taken at the inquest.

The police were inclined to believe that Golden jumped on the tracks with the intention of making his escape, but those who saw the leap believe that it was made with suicidal intent.

Golden had been in the employ of the elevated railroad company about ten years. Some of his acquaintances among the employes said they had frequently seen him in the company of the woman whose life he sought to take.

CHILDREN SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Two Rescued from the East River and One in Central Park.

While smoking his pipe on the pier at the foot of East Seventy-eighth Street at 7:30 o'clock last night, Joseph Larkin, a plasterer living at 1,357 Avenue A, heard a splash in the water and the screams of two small children. He threw his pipe overboard and his coat on the pier, and, after seeing where the children were, dived into the water. He reached the children as they were sinking for the second time. He returned to the shore with them quickly, a great crowd cheering him, and they were taken to their home, at 451 East Eightieth Street.

Mrs. Mary Lebendig of 137 Pearl Street took her daughter Annie, twelve years old, to Central Park yesterday, and while there on the edge of the lake at a point near Eighth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street at 6 o'clock P. M., the child fell into the water. Mrs. Lebendig sprang into the water at once to save her child, and Park Policeman John H. Kelly followed her. The policeman soon had mother and child safe on shore. They were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and afterward went to their home.

A Summernight's Festival.

An event in the amusement world of the week will be the first Summernight's festival given at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, this evening. In addition to the long and attractive regular bill of high-class vaudeville and the promenade concerts, there will be a special musical programme, rendered by twelve of Gotham's leading singing societies, numbering between 500 and 600 members. The final feature of the evening will be the closing choral, sung by the united societies from the two-tiered observatory tower. Engel's Band will assist the two regular bands. In anticipation of the popular success of these novel innovations, Manager Amberg is planning an "Italian night," which will be an elaborate festival, with fireworks effects, after an order quite the rage on the Continent.

Boy Dies from a Mate's Kick.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 10.—Thomas E. Bergh, the six-year-old son of Axell Bergh, a baker, died this morning at his parents' home from the effects of a kick received upon the back of his head while playing leapfrog with some other boys a short time ago.

DECLINE IN THE GOLD RESERVE.

Drop of Nearly $1,000,000—Net Reserve $99,171,518.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A loss of nearly $1,000,000 and a decline below the old customary limit of $100,000,000 was the response of the gold reserve to-day to the victory of the silver extremists at Chicago. The decline below $100,000,000 was in some measure a mere coincidence, as the reserve has been hovering about that point for the last two weeks. The significant and less favorable features of the situation were the announcement early in the morning of the loss of $500,000 in gold coin for export and $120,000 for domestic purposes.

There had been no exports of any magnitude for some weeks, and the reserve, according to the official figures, not including the losses of to-day, declined only from $102,418,002 June 30 to $100,293,688 this morning. The loss reported in the morning was followed by the withdrawal of $200,000 for export and an additional withdrawal for domestic purposes, which carried the total up to $218,400 in gold coinage, and $16,300 in gold bars. The gross losses for the day were $934,700, and the net reserve at the close of business was $99,171,518.

The loss was principally in coin, because the present charge for gold bars makes coin more profitable in certain cases. The supply of coin is now ample, being reported to-day at $112,263,728, against bullion to the amount of $32,481,538. The sum of $42,327,259 in coin is set aside against outstanding gold certificates, leaving the amount available for general uses about $70,000,000.

No special alarm is felt at the Treasury regarding the immediate future of the gold reserve. It is believed that the effect of the declaration for free silver at Chicago has been discounted by the stock market, and that confidence prevails abroad that the United States intends to adhere to the gold standard. This is not the season of heavy gold losses under normal conditions, and they have amounted to only about $8,500,000 during the last six weeks. The gross losses have been somewhat larger, but have been offset by some considerable deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices and exchanges of gold for other currency at the Sub-Treasuries. A deposit of $500 in gold certificates was made at Philadelphia a day or two ago in exchange for silver certificates, and the gold thus released was carried to the net reserve.

The season has hardly begun for large demands for small notes, which usually come in the late Summer and early Autumn, but the present is usually the period when the tide of gold turns toward the United States. There may be some doubt whether there will be actual gold imports of any moment during the next four or five months, but it is hoped that the offerings of bills of exchange against exports of American merchandise will be sufficient to prevent heavy exports of gold.

Gold to be Sent to Europe.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. withdrew $500,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Europe to-day. The Merchants' Bank of Canada withdrew $100,000 for shipment to Canada.

Zimmerman & Forshay have been taking gold out of the Sub-Treasury nearly every day this week for counter use. They withdrew $120,000 yesterday. Mr. Zimmerman said that some of the firm's customers wanted gold and were willing to pay a small commission for it. The firm has withdrawn altogether this week about $300,000 in gold for counter use. It is understood that a large proportion of this gold is being locked up in safe-deposit vaults by individuals.

The steamship Etruria, departing for Europe to-day, will take out 728,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: Zimmerman & Forshay, 250,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 150,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman, 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 126,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 50,000 ounces. The La Touraine will take out to-day 300,000 ounces of silver, shipped by J. & W. Seligman.

NINETY-FIVE DEGREES IN CAMP.

Twenty-five Unseasoned Amateur Soldiers Overcome by Heat.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 10.—The sudden change from cloudy weather to clear skies and a hot sun had a rather disastrous effect upon the Thirteenth Regiment and the provisional battalion this morning. The ambulance and medical departments were kept pretty busy during guard mount, which began at 8:30 o'clock.

Several of the new guards were overcome by the heat, and later, at the regimental drills, so many cases occurred that the recall was sounded at 10:45 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour earlier than is usual.

Twenty-five cases were reported, but the larger part of them were slight, and the sufferers soon recovered. The thermometer at its highest registered 95 degrees at the hospital tent.

Private Krebs of the Thirteenth Regiment is in the hospital suffering from appendicitis. Private Wallace of Company K was one of those who fell during the morning drill. After being taken to the hospital he became hysterical, but was brought around. He is resting easily, and will be able to march out of camp on Saturday, it is thought.

The excursion of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, came up to-day from Brooklyn, bringing 2,500 persons. The Twenty-third Regiment and the Third Provisional Battalion will arrive on Saturday.

WOMAN ATTACKED BY A DOG.

The Animal Seized a Leg and Shook Her Viciously.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Mrs. Theresa Crenucacia, sixty years old, of 37 Adams Street, while walking along Passaic Avenue to-day sat down to rest on the stoop of a house. She had been seated but a few moments when a large Newfoundland dog owned by Patrick Murphy attacked her.

The dog sank its teeth in the woman's leg and began to shake her vigorously. She screamed for help, and several persons in the neighborhood responded, but in the meantime the dog had thrown Mrs. Crenucacia to the ground and was dragging her about.

The dog was finally driven away, but not before he had terribly lacerated the woman's limbs.

The woman was then carried into a neighboring house and a doctor cauterized her wounds. He said they were very severe and that she was suffering from shock.

To Ratify Chicago Nominations.

A meeting to ratify the nominations made at Chicago will be held this evening at the Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street. The meeting will be addressed by Edwin T. Taliaferro, John Connolly, James E. Kelly, and others.

An Exchange Out of Business.

The Mining and Industrial Exchange, which was started in this city recently as the American Stock Exchange, has sublet its office at 45 New Street and practically gone out of business. The corporation will be kept up, with its headquarters in the office of the President, Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, at 1 Broadway.

A Runaway on Broadway.

A pair of horses attached to a truck, owned by John Stanley, cloak dealer, of 646 West Thirtieth Street, ran away while in front of 31 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. They came into collision with a cable car in front of 18 Broadway, and were stopped. The horses received bruises, but no other damage was done.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Michael F. O'Brien, twenty-six years old, head bookkeeper for Louis J. Miller & Co., liquor dealers on Hanover Street, Boston, was arrested yesterday for embezzlement. According to the statement of the firm, O'Brien's shortage is $3,184, all of which was taken between January and March 24 of the present year. He has a wife and two children.

—George B. Jenkins, Deputy Postmaster at Short Hills, N. J., where James R. Pitcher is Postmaster, is under arrest on a charge of defalcation. Jenkins had a salary of $10 a week, and was in sole control of the office for Mr. Pitcher. What the basis of the charge of defalcation is is not known, even by Mr. Pitcher.

BRYAN, FREE SILVER, AND REPUDIATION

Chicago Convention Chooses a Fit Candidate to Stand on Its Populistic Platform.

HE IS NOMINATED ON THE FIFTH BALLOT

Tremendous Stampede in His Favor, in Which Practically All Join Except the Sound-Money Delegations.

SELECTION OF MAN FOR SECOND PLACE POSTPONED

Silverites Take an Adjournment Over Night So that They May Have Time to Deliberate—Afraid of Spoiling Their Ticket by Giving It a Weak Tail—Plenty of Candidates.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Populist Democrats of the United States have chosen William Jennings Bryan as their candidate for President on the fifth ballot, with 162 votes in the convention refusing to consent by participation in the nominations to the revolutionary platform previously adopted or to bind themselves to support the man who was placed upon it. Bryan's nomination was made with a whirl, in the same impetuous manner in which the platform was constructed and put through.

Worn out with excitement the convention took a recess until to-night at 8 o'clock, with the expectation that the ticket would be completed then. At the night session the delegates who had named a Presidential candidate with a rush, paused for reflection. "In order that no mistakes might be made," it was decided to adjourn until Saturday at 10 o'clock to complete the ticket that will be repudiated by all Democrats who have not lost all sense of National honor and credit.

Bryan's nomination was not a surprise to anybody who was in the convention Thursday when Bryan made the speech that stirred the convention so mightily. When Garfield in 1880 rose to name Sherman as the choice of the Buckeye State his eloquence and his presence were a greater recommendation for the speaker than for the man for whom he spoke. So it was with Bryan. But Bryan sways men of the emotional sort more readily and profoundly than Garfield did. Indeed, Garfield never was so superficial, dramatic, sophistical, as Bryan is whenever he speaks. Bryan's bearing is graceful; his face is handsome; his utterance is clear and strong, with something of the McKinley sing-song, and his style is free, bold, picturesque, and brilliant.

No wonder that his oration moved the emotional and enthusiastic silverites, and at once turned the delegates in several Southern States who had declined to pick a man, to the "Boy Orator of the Platte." But the Bland forces, represented by delegates who had insisted that Bland more fitly represented the silver cause than any other man, because he had been identified with it longer and more prominently, hung back. They had built up a boom with great care for the Missouri "Commoner," as they called him when they did not call him "Silver Dick" or "Honest Dick" Bland, and they expected Bland to win as the result of great expenditure for headquarters, bands, uniforms, and singing clubs.

When the convention met to-day the Bryan boom was the popular one. The Bland shouters were on hand, as vociferous as ever. Missouri reinforced its lines by consultation with other States, and was prepared to sweep away Bryan, if possible, by a prodigous lead at the start.

On the very first roll call the zealous silver men once more were reminded that the Democratic Party had been divided. In the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin there were refusals to vote; no votes whatever were cast by New-York and New-Jersey. One gold man in Ohio refused to sit still, and he voted under the unit rule.

Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, a fighter still, and evidently proud of it, insisted upon applying the unite rule in Wisconsin, but was prevented by the ruling of Permanent Chairman White. The ruling was forced. Wisconsin instructed her delegation to vote as a unit "when and how" the majority should decide. Senator White ruled that this should not prohibit delegates from voting in spite of the will of the majority to the contrary, and according to this decision five of Wisconsin's votes were cast for silver candidates. It was not difficult for a convention that had overturned so many Democratic doctrines and practices to add this violation of the unit rule to its list of offenses.

Bland's strength never was more than 300, as ascertained by recent canvasses, and the result of the first ballot showed that the canvasses had been inflated or that Bryan had weakened Bland's line.

Boies gathered 86 votes, a ridiculously small number considering the expenditures for lithographs and the boastful confidence of the candidate's friends.

Pattison, who ought not to have been in the race, according to the opinion of some of his friends, ran up to 95, and Blackburn, with 83 votes, was closer to Boies than any Iowa boomer would have believed he could be.

The boasted strength of Teller, which was almost exclusively in the minds of a few silver Senators, Republican and Democratic, amounted to merely a handful of votes, a beggarly eight.

The stampede to Bryan was looked for at the beginning of the second ballot. All that that ballot showed, however, was that the men who secretly had objected to Bland, but who were committed to him, had put Bryan to good use in introducing him for exhibition. Alabama went over from Boies to Bland, and "Silver Dick" picked up 58 votes. Boies dropped 49 votes and Bryan gained 92. Pattison had 100 votes. Blackburn dropped half of his string. McLean, who had 53 to start with, picked up 1. Teller increased to 17. Marsden of Louisiana, who made a ridiculous attempt to drown himself the night before while making a nominating speech, boisterously attempted to have the two-thirds rule abolished offhand. Representative Richardson, who was presiding, took advantage of the house rules to send the motion to the Committtee on Rules, which disposed of it and Marsden, but did not shelter Marsden from merciless ridicule.

Again the Bryan stampede was not brought on.

The third ballot began auspiciously for Bland, but it soon turned Bryan's way. Bland's gains were 10, but Bryan increased his vote 22. Teller disappeared. Stevenson lost one of his 10 votes, and Blackburn had only Kentucky and one vote added.

When the fourth ballot began with the shifting of Alabama's 22 votes from Bland to Bryan, and California, Idaho, and Kansas gave their votes to Bryan, the end was in sight.

Bryan's friends gave themselves up to celebrating with a zeal that prevented business from proceeding rapidly, and at times stopped it altogether.

Illinois went out while the vote was being completed—everybody knew what that meant. The announcement of the fourth ballot, with Bryan leading with 280 votes and Bland next with 241, was the signal for a rumpus. It was stopped with difficulty, and after much delay the fifth and final ballot was begun.

As the roll call proceeded for the fifth ballot an exciting scene developed. Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and most of the Territories enrolled their votes for Bryan.

When the fifth call was completed he still needed votes. To recruit the line a common convention expedient was adopted. Amid cheers and frantic demonstrations of delight, the Bryan men made a collection of State banners about Nebraska, organized a march about the body of delegates, and under the inspiration or infection of excitement presently were able to collect near a majority of two-thirds.

Illinois came in to swell the list with her forty-eight votes.

The stampede had come. Bulletins began to fly out of the hall announcing Bryan's nomination. Illinois did not nominate him. It was not until Gov. Stone, speaking for Missouri, hauled down the Bland standard and cast 34 votes for Bryan that the gifted blatherskite was selected as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic-Populist Convention.

Not a gold State had budged.

The gold standard States that had refused to participate in the nomination, refusing to be disgraced by committing themselves to a Populistic declaration and its revolutionary methods, did not object to the motion to make the nomination of Bryan unanimous. Pennsylvania, however, that had offered a candidate and voted for him, voted against the motion.

This action provoked some manifestations of resentment. Chairman Richardson did not notice them, and declared that the motion was carried.

The night session was brief and disorderly. The presiding officer was used up. The Secretaries were not all in precisely the condition to conduct business decorously, and there were aspirants for the second place who had not been able to complete arrangements they desired to make during the recess of five hours. Many delegates did not return to the hall at night. All of the Tammany men except Mr. Cummings had gone home. The Pennsylvania seats were mostly unoccupied.

Chicago turned out in vast numbers to

help nominate the Vice President and returned home disappointed.

The fight for Vice President will have to be fought out by balloting. McLean of Ohio is frequently spoken of, but Arkansas may name Garland, Attorney General under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration.

Sibley of Pennsylvania refuses to take second place. It's a pity, for he is a ripe crank, who would appropriately fill in the ticket.

McLean's purse attracts many delegates, who know that Bryan is a poor man, who cannot contribute anything in the way of campaign funds.

Mr. Sewall of Maine and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts were mentioned to-night as possible candidates with Bryan. The expectation of many Western Populist Democrats is that Williams could carry the State of Massachusetts with ease.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. BRYAN

Four Ballots Taken Before the Break Began—Disorder in the Convention —New-Yorkers Do Not Vote.

CHICAGO, July 10.—When the delegates and spectators began to gather in the Coliseum this morning for the fourth day's session of this wonderful convention it was with a general expectation that they would see the Presidential candidate nominated before recess. There were several men, however, who shook their heads and said the Populists would never make up their "coyote ticket" on a Friday.

Although the convention crowds did not get to bed before 2 o'clock this morning, they began to turn up at the Coliseum in at 9 o'clock. From that hour until 12 o'clock there was a steady procession moving into the building. The delegates, for the most part, looked weary and tired of the whole thing. Some of them looked as though they had obtained but little sleep during the night, and one whiskered Populist came in with evidences of exhilaration still plainly visible.

Slow in Arriving.

The weather was warmer to-day than it had been any previous day during the convention season, but still it was more comfortable than any day at the St. Louis Convention. Thousands of fans fluttered in the vast audience, and the sunlight streaming in through the swinging windows in the roof reminded the audience rather forcibly that it was midsummer.

The delegates came in very slowly. There was much better management at the gate of the inclosure, with the result that the men entitled to seats on the floor got in without being roughly handled by the police or maltreated by the Assistant Sergeants at Arms. The convention band gave a fine concert during the morning while the convention was assembling. The selections were enthusiastically received, especially by the hundreds of women present.

There were no cheers at all for the leaders as they took their seats to-day. A portrait of Boies was carried into the delegates' inclosure just before the gavel fell, but it only caused a polite patter of applause. "Uncle Hod's" boom was in very bad shape at this time.

Altgeld, Tillman, and the rest of the "coyote statesmen" moved about among the delegates of their own kind, giving their final instructions.

Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, a Republican silverite, was also very busy on the floor before the day's work began. The interference of the Republican silverites in the affairs of this convention is, however, nothing new.

George Walton Green was the first of the New-York delegates to take his seat. He was elected as an alternate to Francis M. Scott. Business called Mr. Scott back to New-York yesterday, and Mr. Green was acting for him. Col. George B. McClellan, Col. Francis Larkin, Jr., of Westchester, and Col. Franklin Bartlett came in a group. Then the New-York seats began to fill up rapidly.

Hill Was Absent.

The news that Senator Hill would not return to the convention, but would remain at the Auditorium, was brought into the hall by James W. Hinkley, and there was considerable excitement among the New-York delegates. Congressman Bartlett and De Lancey Nicoll thought that if Senator Hill was going to remain away, the other delegates should go out also. Congressman McClellan and ex-Gov. Flower took the position that the agreement of the conference last night should be lived up to, and the delegates should retain their seats. Ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Mayor Grant arrived while the discussion was going on, and a group, made up of Messrs. Whitney, Flower, McClellan, Nicoll, Bartlett, and a few others, got together and talked the matter over.

It was explained that Senator Hill was not feeling very well, and that, if he came into the convention, a speech might be demanded of him by the galleries, and he did not want to do any more talking.

Mr. Whitney agreed with Col. McClellan that the only course for the delegates to pursue was to remain in their seats, and not vote. Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Bartlett, with the other delegates, finally took their seats.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Bland Leads, with Bryan Second and Pattison Third.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chairman White secured order in the convention at 11:55 o'clock, and Chaplain Green offered the prayer as follows:

As Thou hast given us another day, give us grace for its duties, and guide our minds, which are frail and feeble, by the infinite wisdom of Thy grace, that we may be kept from evil and sin and guided in the paths of righteousness. Rule Thou over us, for Thou art mighty, and grant that that righteousness which exalteth a people may be ours, and that we may be free from that sin which is a "reproach to any nation."

When the clergyman had finished, Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania was recognized.

"Obedient to the instructions of the Democratic Convention of the State of Pennsylvania," he said, "I present as a candidate for the nomination for President the name of Robert E. Pattison."

There was a feeble cheer in response. Mr. Harrity had done his best to induce Mr. Pattison to withdraw, so that the Pennsylvanians could refrain from voting, but the ex-Governor could not put aside his ambition, apparently, and the delegates had no alternative but to take part in the proceedings and vote for him. The situation thus created had a most dispiriting effect upon the sound-money men from Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Mr. Mattingly of the District of Columbia seconded the nomination of John R. McLean on behalf of the District delegates, and Miller of Oregon presented the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, without getting a rise even from the silver shouters.

The Voting Begins.

The voting for the different candidates began at 12:10 o'clock. Alabama led off with 22 votes for Boies. This was a surprise, as it was understood by the convention last night that Alabama had been captured by Bryan. Over night the Alabama delegates concluded to "saw wood" for a while, and prepare to climb upon the band wagon when it came along.

The call of Arkansas brought the first mention of Bland's name. The sixteen votes of the Arkansas delegation were given to "Silver Dick." California gave Blackburn nine of her eighteen votes. Two of the twelve votes of Connecticut went to William E. Russell of Massachusetts. The other votes were not cast. It had been hoped that all of the Connecticut men would refrain from voting.

Bryan got into the "push" when Georgia delivered to him her twenty-six votes.

There was no demonstration when Illinois's forty-eight votes were placed in the Bland column.

The Chairman of the Kentucky delegation, with an oratorical flourish which was supremely ridiculous, handed the twenty-six votes of the blue grass State to the "greatest Democrat of the South—Joe Blackburn."

Eleven of the sixteen votes of Maryland were presented to Pattison. Massachusetts was passed.

The first row of the day came when Michigan was called. E. G. Stevenson, the sound-money leader, challenged the vote. Ten of the delegates, all sound-money men, declined to vote. Two were absent. The silver men of the delegation divided their votes between Bland, Boies, and Bryan. The silverites hissed when Stevenson announced his willingness to vote.

The name of Adlai Stevenson was first mentioned in this convention by the Chairman of the Minnesota delegation, who said that one of his flock had cast his vote for the Vice President. The galleries tried to applaud, but the Chair nipped the attempt in the bud.

New-Jersey had the honor of being the first State to refuse to take any further part in the proceedings of the convention. Allan McDermott shouted, in his loudest tones: "The State of New-Jersey respectfully declines to vote." This was the signal for applause by the sound-money delegates.

New-York Refuses to Vote.

Ex-Gov. Flower arose in his place as the noise subsided and stood waiting for New-York to be named. When the Chairman called the Empire State Mr. Flower, with great impressiveness, made this statement:

In view of the platform adopted by this convention, I am instructed, as a delegate from the State of New-York, to say that the delegates have agreed not to participate in the selection of candidates for President and Vice President, and therefore they decline to vote.

Ohio gave a fresh exhibition of the dissensions existing in the delegation. There was a challenge of the vote, and the usual turmoil incident to the settlement of the matter. The delegation succeeded in showing that they were not for McLean.

Pennsylvania's 64 votes were recorded for Pattison. Mr. Harrity did not enjoy the task imposed on him by the Pennsylvania candidates.

Tennessee furnished a little amusement through the challenging and polling of her vote.

The first outbreak of the day came when Wisconsin was reached on the roll call. Gen. E. S. Bragg, the veteran Democrat of the Badger State, announced that the delegation declined to vote. At once Dockery and Holgate, the Bryan shouters of the delegation, protested. Gen. Bragg flourished the instructions given the delegation by the State Convention, and claimed that under them the decision of the majority not to vote bound the silver men of the delegation to silence.

The Wisconsin Row.

The Chairman instructed the Secretary to call the names of the Wisconsin delegation, and in response to this call, Gen. Bragg, Senator Vilas, and eighteen others declined to vote, while four others voted.

E. J. Dockery, one of the silver delegates from Wisconsin, mounted the stand and argued that the instructions as read did not authorize delegates to refrain from voting, nor authorize a majority of them to prevent a minority from voting.

Gen. Bragg got on the chair of one of the Ohio delegates to make a speech, but was rather rudely repulsed, whereupon Gov. Hogg of Texas courteously offered his chair, which Gen. Bragg as courteously took. He argued that the instructions required the vote of Wisconsin to be cast as a unit. There had been but four votes cast now by delegates—contrary to the will of the majority—and those four votes, he argued, could not bind the twenty non-voters nor disgrace the State of Wisconsin while the convention stood under the platform adopted by it.

The Chair ruled on the point of order raised by this discussion. He first read again the instructions of the Wisconsin delegation and said:

The Chair rules that those are not instructions to abstain from voting. The Chair further rules that when the roll is called gentlemen absent shall be recorded as absent, and that if a majority of the delegation vote, their votes shall be individually recorded, but a minority cannot cast the entire vote of the delegation.

Teller Delegate Hissed.

The ruling was received with applause.

A storm of hisses broke out a short time later, when California's vote was being recorded. It was found that one member of the delegation was for Teller. This was the first time the name of the Colorado Senator had been mentioned before the convention. The marks of disapproval were not encouraging to those who hoped for a final break in Teller's favor.

Twelve of the Massachusetts men voted, the others being absent or declining to go on record.

It was 2:25 o'clock when the Chairman announced that the roll had been completed and the tellers would "take up" the result.

Pending the official declaration, the boomers for Bland and the other candidates hurried about the hall in the interest of their favorites. There was general comment among the spectators on the time lost in taking the first vote.

This had not been a businesslike convention. The Chair at no time had had entire control of the crowd. Ten minutes were consumed in counting the vote, which was announced as follows:

Bland, 235; Bryan, 119; Boies, 85; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Matthews, 37; Campbell, 1; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 8; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1. Absent and not voting, 178.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

After a Diversion by Marsden, Bryan Makes a Few Gains.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Just as the Chairman announced the second roll call as the order, Mr. Marsden of Louisiana, the man who had made a buffoon of himself by his antics with the ice water two days ago, mounted a chair and shrieked out a motion to abrogate the two-thirds rule in making nominations. The Chairman ruled him out of order, and the call of States proceeded.

Alabama, the first on the list of States, swung from Boies to Bland, 22 votes, and the friends of Bland yelled. In California Bland gained 2 from Blackburn. Colorado voted solidly, 8 for Teller, and some delegates hissed. Florida's 8 were distributed among six candidates. Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maine made no change from the first roll call. Maine asked to have the roll called, but the Chairman declined to order it.

The next change came in Massachusetts, which gave 5 for Stevenson, 1 for Hill, and 1 for Bryan. Michigan had 3 for Stevenson, but the unit rule gave the delegation to Bryan. Bland gained 2 in Montana at the expense of Blackburn.

New-Jersey no longer stood solidly in refusing to vote. Two of its twenty delegates went to Pattison and the others kept silent. Oregon's 8 votes again went in a lonesome block to Gov. Pennoyer.

South Carolina ceased voting for "Pitchfork" Tillman, and the Senator himself announced the vote for Bryan and "the emancipation of the West." Virginia quit Blackburn and gave 24 to Bland, amid cheers of the Missouri men. Wyoming also deserted Blackburn and gave its 6 votes to Bryan. The 6 from the District of Columbia were scattered.

Minnesota Stays Out.

Minnesota had been passed when it was first reached, and at the completion of the call of States it had not been able to determine what to do with its 18 votes, and the list of delegates was called. The first name on the list was Daniel W. Lawlor, the member of the National Committee from that State. "On this and all other questions," he replied, in a ringing voice, "present and not voting."

While the vote was being tabulated the band played "Larboard Watch, Ahoy!" Then California asked leave to change its vote, and some of its delegates deserted Blackburn, McLean, and Matthews, giving it to Bryan. The change was made, and the total showed that Bryan had gained 92 votes, while Bland had gained 48. The vote was as follows: Bland, 283; Boies, 41; Matthews, 33; McLean, 53; Blackburn, 41; Pattison, 100; Bryan, 190; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; not voting, 162.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

Marsden Is Again Suppressed and Bryan Gains More Votes.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Confusion followed the announcement of the result of the ballot, and in the midst of it Marsden of Louisiana again mounted a chair and tried to say something. Again his thirst developed and he asked for water. Some one took to him a pitcher. He drank, and the convention laughed. Again he moved to abrogate the two-thirds rule in making nominations. This incendiary proposition brought more confusion. Marsden went to the platform, restated his proposition, and began an intemperate speech calling the two-thirds rule a "cowardly subterfuge to thwart the will of the majority."

The point was raised by Senator Jones that this proposition was not in order, because any such thing would, under the rules of the convention, go to the Committee on Rules without debate. Marsden was in a belligerent mood and began to rant and gesticulate violently as he stalked up and down the platform. The Chairman rapped him to order, and then Senator Blanchard of Louisiana cleared the skirts of his State of Marsden's proposition by an emphatic declaration that the motion was not made by direction of the delegation, and, moreover, he moved to lay it upon the table. This was greeted by applause.

The Chairman ruled, however, that the motion was not in order, and that disposed of Mr. Marsden.

The third ballot was begun at 1:30 o'clock. There were no changes until Connecticut was reached, when two votes were transferred from Russell to Pattison. Illinois still stuck to Bland. Iowa was solid for Boies. Kentucky's vote went to Blackburn, as usual. Louisiana aroused a cheer by announcing its vote for Bryan. The Nebraskan gained one in Maryland.

The eighteen sound-money men of Massachusetts, who had refused to vote on the first ballot, maintained their position. Bland gained one in Minnesota. Bryan gained five in that delegation. Mississippi stood solid for Bryan. Two Jerseymen voted again for Pattison.

New-York Again Silent.

When New-York was called there was no response.

"Put them out!" shouted a silverite.

Bryan made a conquest of five in Oregon. South Carolina kept in the Bryan column. The succeeding States up to West Virginia did not change. The Mountain State delegates dropped Blackburn and gave Bland seven of her votes.

Bland lost two in Wyoming. Bryan gained three in the District of Columbia. Teller disappeared on this ballot.

There was very little excitement while the voting was going on. The temperature of the hall was very high, and the delegates felt a trifle listless. While the vote was being tabulated the band played and the Bryan boomers worked among the delegates like beavers. The result of the third ballot was: Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 162.

There was applause when it was seen that Bland had gained ten votes, and more when it was known that Bryan had gained twenty-two. Blackburn's loss of fourteen was discouraging to his friends, while the other candidates apparently were out of the race.

THE FOURTH BALLOT.

A Stampede to Bryan—The Convention in Continuous Uproar.

CHICAGO July 10.—The fourth ballot began with visible signs of a stampede to Bryan. Alabama, the first on the list, began it by changing to Bryan. The announcement caused confusion. The Bryan men were wilder than ever. Some one lifted a big placard with Bryan's name on it and the words, "no crown of thorns, no cross of gold." This was an allusion to the sentiment which set the crazy mob to shrieking at the end of Bryan's speech yesterday. The placard was put on the end of an umbrella and lifted, while the Bryan men shouted.

Idaho deserted Bland for the Nebraska man, and Kansas followed suit. Bryan gained one from Stevenson in Minnesota, and Nevada deserted McLean for the Nebraska man.

Ohio still voted for McLean, because of the unit rule, but it was announced that there were nine votes for Bryan. Virginia still held to Blackburn, because of the unit rule, but the Chairman announced that there were several votes for Bryan. Bryan gained a vote in West Virginia and Bland gained three.

A Second Wisconsin Row.

When Wisconsin was reached Mr. Dockery arose and was about to speak for the minority of the delegation, but Gen. Bragg was in for a fight to the finish, and, mounting a chair, he shouted: "I am the Chairman of this delegation." He then declared that Wisconsin was present, but did not vote under the previous ruling of the Chairman. However, the five votes of the minority of the State were recorded.

Bryan gained one in the District of Columbia.

While the Secretaries were making the footings the Illinois delegation left the hall for a caucus. Word was passed around that that State would desert Bland for Bryan, and this was expected to be the real starting point of the stampede, to be followed by Ohio.

The Pennsylvanians went out for luncheon and the delegates from other States left their seats and mixed with the crowd, while the band played. Just before the announcement of the result, the District of Columbia asked to change to Bryan, but the Chairman said that changes of this sort would greatly discommode business, and so he refused to allow the change. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Bland, 241; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; Bryan, 280; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 96; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1. Absent or not voting, 162. Total, 930. Total number of votes cast on fourth ballot, 768. Necessary to a choice, 512.

Immediately following the final announcement of the result of the fourth ballot, the Chairman, Senator White of California, said that the proceedings had reached the stage where it was necessary for the Chair to state his construction of the two-thirds rule. A careful examination of the records of Democratic Conventions left but one decision open to the Chair.

The noise and confusion in the hall made the Chairman pause. "Oh, gentlemen!" he remonstrated; "do keep quiet." [Cries of "Sit down! Sit down!"]

The Chairman resumed his statement, and said that the two-thirds rule had been acted upon without objection ever since its adoption in the Ohio Convention in 1852. The rule read that "two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to a nomination for President and Vice President." Therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of the vote given would nominate the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

BRYAN IS NOMINATED.

Candidates Withdrawn and a Unanimous Vote Given to the Winner.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The statement of the vote on the fourth ballot was received with cheering, which soon developed into a roar. All the banners of the Bryan States were carried to the Nebraska reservation in the centre of the hall and held aloft, while the crowd shouted. Pictures of the "friend of the oppressed" were produced and held up so that everybody could see them.

The excitement became intense when the Virginia banner, which, up to this time, had been connected with the Bland boom, was added to those making the demonstration for Bryan. This was notice that on the next vote Bryan would have Virginia's vote.

The scenes of yesterday were repeated. A procession of banner carriers was formed and it marched about the hall, while delegates and visitors stood upon chairs and shouted themselves hoarse. The certainty that Bryan would win had impressed itself upon the minds of the dullest in the great assemblage.

The applause could not be measured when the banner of Illinois was carried on a run by a lusty follower of Altgeld to join the Bryan procession. The Bryanites hugged each other.

While the racket was going on State after State which an hour before had not shown any sympathy for Bryan joined in the demonstration. Everybody was standing. Everybody was on the outlook for a fresh sensation. It came when the Ohio banner was seen to rock to and fro as if moved by a mighty breeze, and then disappear. A moment later the banner was seen again, held above the head of one of the Bryan men in the Ohio delegation. The handle had been broken. There had been a struggle for the banner, and the McLean men had been worsted.

The convention welcomed this accession to the Bryan marchers with every demonstration of joy. It required the earnest efforts of the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants for the next five minutes to restore a semblance of order. The convention, assured of the nomination of Bryan, was ready to take things into its own hands.

The Bryan Landslide.

The marchers finally were induced to take their seats. The delegates sat down, and what proved to be the last ballot was begun. It proved to be the Bryan landslide. One vote was gained from Delaware. Florida also gave one. The convention went wild when the Chairman of the Kentucky delegation withdrew Blackburn on the ground that the delegates seemed not to want him because he had been a Confederate soldier. There were gains of from one to five all along the line until Tennessee transferred her twenty-four votes from Bland to Bryan. This occasioned another tumult.

Virginia fell into line with her twenty-four votes, and the succeeding States and Territories, with one or two exceptions, followed suit.

Another wave of enthusiasm swept over the hall when the Illinois delegation was seen to return to its reservation. A few minutes afterward Altgeld delivered the forty-eight votes of the Sucker State to Bryan. His words were distinctly heard, and the announcement created a fresh convulsion.

McLean Retires.

John R. McLean, convinced that the farce of naming him for President was played out, returned to his seat, while the cheers over Illinois's action were still ringing through the coliseum, and climbed upon his chair in the Ohio reservation.

"In the name of the Ohio delegation," he said when he received recognition, "I withdraw the name of J. R. McLean and cast the forty-six votes of Ohio for William J. Bryan."

Mr. McLean was made to feel that he had done a popular act by the shout which greeted his statement. There were a few more changes, and then Gov. Stone of Missouri was seen to rise in his place. The crowd knew what was coming.

The Governor drew his tall, lank form to its height, and essayed to speak. As well might he have attempted to drown the sound of a Missouri cyclone.

The Patriotic Bland.

The convention was far out of bounds, and not until Gov. Stone ascended the platform and waved his hand for silence was he permitted to speak. He adjusted his eyeglasses and began reading this extract of a letter from Bland, which he said had been written several days ago:

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire the nomination unless it is the judgment of the free-silver delegates that I would be the strongest candidate. If it shall, at any time, appear that my candidacy is the least obstruction to the nomination of any candidate who is acceptable to the free-coinage delegates of the convention, or one more acceptable to a majority of those delegates than myself, I wish my name at once unconditionally withdrawn from further consideration. I am willing to waive State instructions for me, if need be, and to let the free-silver delegates decide the whole matter. The cause must be put above the man.

The passages in the letter which showed Bland in the light of a patriot willing to be struck by the Presidential lightning were applauded by the delegates with great fervor. Having destroyed "Silver Dick's" chances, they were perfectly willing to pay him this courtesy. Gov. Stone made a fervid speech in support of this letter, winding up with the withdrawal of Bland's name and the announcement of the transfer of the thirty-four votes of Missouri from Bland to Bryan. What he said in praise of Bryan made even the friends of that modest young man laugh:

I came to this great city as one of the delegates from Missouri, voicing the sentiment of the Democracy of that State, to present for your deliberate consideration the name of that illustrious commoner for whom many of you have expressed a preference by your votes in this convention. To those who have been our friends in this struggle I desire now to return my grateful thanks, but, following the direction of Mr. Bland to myself that whenever a majority of the silver delegates expressed their preference for another, he desired his name withdrawn, now, in the name of Missouri, I lower the standard under which we have fought throughout this convention and in its place I lift that of the gifted and glorious son of Nebraska.

We have chosen a splendid leader, beautiful as Apollo, intellectual beyond comparison, a great orator, a great scholar, but, above all, there is beating in his breast a heart that throbs in instant sympathy with the great masses of the people and instinct with the highest sentiments of patriotism.

We will not only nominate him, but I believe with as much confidence as I can believe anything in the future that we will elect him by a very large majority in November. And, gentlemen of the convention, we will inaugurate not only a Democratic Administration at Washington, but one that will be set down as among the purest and ablest and the most illustrious of American history.

So, now, gentlemen, I withdraw the name of Richard Parks Bland and cast the thirty-four votes of the State of Missouri for William J. Bryan.

"Missouri nominates Bryan!" shouted a man in the crowd after Stone had retired. There was no doubt of this, but the crowd did not appear to find any political significance in the fact.

Boies Drops Out.

Chairman Van Wagenen of Iowa withdrew the name of ex-Gov. Boies from the contest, which had already been settled, and followed Missouri by casting the vote of his State for Bryan.

Arkansas then changed from Bland, and Virginia followed for Bryan. Montana came next and then West Virginia.

Senator Turpie, who had presented the name of Gov. Matthews of Indiana withdrew it and cast the vote of his State for the man who had won.

The hall was in an uproar during this time and nobody could hear much that was said.

Texas changed to Bryan, followed by Utah and then Senator Turpie moved to make the nomination unanimous.

The Pennsylvania delegates voted "No," but the Chairman said "The ayes have it and it is made unanimous."

Then pandemonium broke loose. The bands began to play "Hail to the Chief" three bands at once. There was a multitude yelling, flags were waving, and the State standards were rushing to a cluster in the reservation where the Presidential candidate had been sitting, and where, on two previous occasions, there had been a rallying point. All the silver States were there by this time and again a procession was started around the hall. The Bland Club and the Bland band headed it to the music, "Marching Through Georgia." They went in wild and delirious, and made the revelry more intoxicated and more uncontrollable than ever, while 20,000 people yelled and urged them on.

Absent Banners.

But the banners of all the States were not in that wild stampede. The blue standard of New-York stood firm beside the seat where Senator Hill had sat, and no one of the mad crowd invaded the reservation for it. Away down in one corner with a little group of men around it stood the standard of Massachusetts, and out in the corridor of the hall around which the mob circled was New-Hampshire. The silver men took the standard of Wisconsin from the protection of Gen. Bragg and to that veteran's disgust his State appeared in the procession.

The Pennsylvania and New-Jersey standards were unshaken and little Rhode Island and Connecticut were also unmoved. Around and around the hall went the bands and the banners, while flags waved in the galleries, whistles blew, and the blasts of horns arose above it all.

And while the tumult was at its height the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

HOWLING MOB AT NIGHT SESSION

Silverites Afraid to Complete Their Ticket—Adjournment Taken Till This Morning.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The chief place on the ticket having been filled, it was hardly expected that public interest in the nomination for Vice President would be keen enough to fill all the seats in the Coliseum to-night This Populist Convention is a great attraction, however, and the crowd to-night was larger by several thousands than Sergeant at Arms Martin had looked for. There were not more than 5,000 persons in the hall at 8 o'clock. The First Regiment Band in the gallery had been playing delightfully for a half hour, and many of the visitors came early to enjoy the music. The delegates were slow in assembling.

Ex-Gov. Flower was the only New-York delegate in the New-York reservation at the hour set for the recess to terminate. When asked what he thought of the convention he said he felt like a kernel of corn in a bushel of guano. Mr. Flower decided to stay and see the circus out.

The band played "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" as Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and a few other New-York men

Continued on Page 5.

Take The Best

Take the best when you buy medicine. Do not experiment. Take no substitute that may be offered for Hood's Sarsaparilla, whether old or new. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses curative power unknown to any other medicine. It has a record of cures never equaled. It has power to make your blood pure and in this way it can make you well. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

When conversation lags, open a bottle of HIRES Rootbeer. There is plenty of life in that. A temperance drink for temperance people—HIRES.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEAS.

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Pure Machine-made Teas from India and Ceylon are constantly growing in favor here, *because* the American people appreciate purity and merit.

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Economy Counts.

Besides being pure and unadulterated, India and Ceylon Teas possess greater strength, hence are more economical. Use them and save money.

++++++

HOW ARE THEY MADE?

By Machinery Only!!!

The hand rolling system of China and Japan having been banished from Ceylon and India.

++++++

Actual Increase in the States and Canada Since 1890.

During the year 1890 the consumption of India and Ceylon teas was small, while in the last year a four-fold increase was shown as compared with the former year, as per the following figures:

1890 . . . . 2,364,152 lbs.
1895 . . . . 9,283,144 lbs.

As compared with 1894 the increase in 1895 was 72 per cent.

++++++

Poor Cooks Make Poor Tea.

If directions are followed, a good cup of tea may always be had when the pure machine-made teas are used.

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DIRECTIONS.

See that the water boils, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon Teas as compared with those from China and Japan.

++++++

Insist that Your Grocer Supply you with

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.

Official Vote of Chicago Convention on President—Bryan Nominated on Fifth Ballot—Gold Men Not Voting.

State	First Ballot. Bland	Boies	Matthews	McLean	Bryan	Blackburn	Pattison	Pennoyer	Teller	Hill	Russell	Campbell	Stevenson	Tillman	Not Voting.	Second Ballot. Bland	Boies	Matthews	McLean	Bryan	Blackburn	Pattison	Pennoyer	Stevenson	Hill	Teller	Not Voting.	Third Ballot. Bland	Boies	Matthews	McLean	Bryan	Blackburn	Pattison	Stevenson	Hill	Not Voting.	Fourth Ballot. Bland	Boies	Matthews	McLean	Bryan	Blackburn	Pattison	Stevenson	Hill	Not Voting.	Fifth Ballot. Bland	Boies	Matthews	McLean	Bryan	Turple	Pattison	Stevenson	Hill	Not Voting.
Alabama		22														22																																										
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BRYAN THE DEMAGOGUE

CAREER OF THE MAN WHO WILL LEAD THE SILVER FANATICS.

Youngest Man Ever Nominated for the Presidency—His Speech that Stampeded the Convention a Reminder of Garfield—His Bombastic Efforts Lacking Grasp of Business Sense and Economic Principles—His Strength Rhetoric, Not Logic.

William Jennings Bryan enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man ever placed in nomination for the Presidency by a great political party in this country. He has passed by only one year the Constitutional age for eligibility for the Presidential office. He was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., March 19, 1860. His father was a public man. He had come from Virginia when a youth, and, after a course at college and at law, he settled at Salem. The district sent him to the State Senate, and he became a Judge of the Circuit Court of Illinois. The Salem home was a farm. Several acres were always reserved for romping by the children, of whom there were nine. William was the fourth. He attributes his robust health to his early life and to the vacations on the farm. Until he was ten years old he was taught at home by his mother. His first ambition was to become a Baptist minister, but his preference switched over to the law before he began to attend school and that determination remained unchanged. After a few years at public school he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Ill., and at the age of seventeen years he was admitted to Illinois College, also at Jacksonville.

He took much interest in debating and

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
Nominated for President by the Chicago Convention.

declamation. In 1880 he represented his college in a State contest at Galesburg, and won second prize with an oration on "Justice." His father died that year, but William contrived to finish his college course and to study law. He was an athlete in college, and in his last year he won a prize for a standing jump of 12 feet 4 inches.

While at Jacksonville he met Miss Mary E. Baird, who attended the female academy at that place. Her father was a merchant at Perry, Ill. They were graduated from their respective schools in June, 1881, she being the valedictorian of her class.

When he went to the Union College of Law at Chicago, Miss Baird decided that if she was to be a lawyer's wife she ought to know something of that profession. Accordingly, she took up the study, and a few years later, when they moved to Nebraska, she was admitted to the bar. She had no thought of practicing, but she wished to be fitted to assist her husband. He has always cheerfully acknowledged that her aid and advice have been invaluable to him. He remained at the law school for two years, at the same time studying in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He returned to Jacksonville to practice, and was married there to Miss Baird Oct. 4, 1884. In 1887 one of his clients sent him into Kansas and Nebraska to look after some land suits. He visited Lincoln, where his law-school chum, A. R. Talbot, resided. The place pleased him, and when Talbot offered him a partnership he accepted it. His family demurred, except his father-in-law, Mr. Baird, a Republican, who said he would be glad to go, because Nebraska was so strongly Republican that Bryan would have to keep out of politics. He soon made headway in Lincoln, and when his family joined him, early in 1888, he had many friends to welcome them.

His public career began in Lincoln, when the Democrats, July 30, 1890, nominated him for Congress. He said he got the nomination because no one else wanted it. Already he had become known in politics from having stumped the district in 1888 for J. Sterling Morton for Congress. The same year he was a delegate to the State Convention, and declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He had also made a few tariff speeches, and was regarded as a well-informed young man. When he stood for Congress he wrote a platform for free wool, free lumber, free salt, free sugar, free iron ore, and free coal, and he challenged his opponent, W. J. Connell, one of the best Republican speakers in Nebraska, and then member of Congress from the district, to joint debate. The tariff was the only issue, both men being strong for free silver. The district included Lincoln and Omaha. Connell was well liked in both places, and Bryan's friends criticised the proposition for joint debates. He persisted, however, and the debates attracted great attention. The issue of them was that Bryan overcame an adverse majority in a Republican stronghold, by making the tariff the issue before the people of his district. He succeeded in Congress, by 6,700 majority, a Republican who had been elected by 3,400 majority.

Bryan received the largest majority any candidate ever had in the district. He went to Congress in December, 1891, was appointed by Speaker Crisp to the Ways and Means Committee, and, March 12, 1892, he made the tariff speech in the House which called the attention of the country to him as a rising man.

The Republicans reapportioned Nebraska for the next campaign and able and popular men were nominated against Bryan by the Republicans and the Populists. Efforts of the Republican State Committee were also concentrated against him. Bryan called for joint debates, canvassed the district thoroughly, and was elected again. His party otherwise suffered defeat, but he ran 5,800 votes ahead of his ticket, and won by a small plurality. He served again on the Ways and Means Committee and devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of the Wilson Tariff bill. At the extra session of Congress in 1893 he was conspicuous in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law.

He took a prominent part also in advocating the income tax, the coining of the seignorage, and the Anti-Option bill. Election of United States Senators by the people was espoused by him. The Carlisle Currency bill, the Morgan-Belmont bond contract, railway pooling bills, and other important measures engaged his active interest.

Early in 1894 he informed his constituents that they must not consider him a candidate for a third term in Congress. The State Convention of that year, following his project for an election of United States Senators by the people, named him for the Senate by unanimous vote of the delegates. He chose to enter the campaign on general issues and gave little attention to candidates for the Legislature. He challenged Gov. McKinley and John M. Thurston to meet him in joint debate on the tariff. Gov. McKinley declined. Mr. Thurston was clearly worsted by him, both at Lincoln and Omaha. There were 15,000 persons at the Omaha meeting. Although Mr. Bryan gave little attention to legislative candidates, the people were allowed to express by ballot their preferences for United States Senator. There are 50,000 Democrats in Nebraska. More than 80,000 voters indicated him as their choice, and only 1,886 voted for Mr. Thurston. The Legislature ignored this expression.

On his return home from Washington, in March, 1895, the people of Lincoln gave him a reception, with bands, parades, and exercises, at the Opera House. The day he returned he was thirty-five years old, and the turnout of citizens, regardless of party, gave to that birthday a demonstrative ending. He said he intended to devote himself to his profession. Calls for his services as a speaker for silver were too strong for him to resist, however, and he has given much time in that field, speaking in Ohio and nearly all the States westward and in the South. He has also expressed himself vigorously on that and other public topics in the columns of The Omaha World-Herald, of which he was for a time the editor.

He has a pleasant home in Lincoln, his family consisting of his wife and three children. The family attends the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination Mr. Bryan was formally admitted when fourteen years old.

"It was his speech in reply to Senator Hill in the convention that undoubtedly secured for Mr. Bryan the nomination of the Chicago Convention. The securing of such a prize by such means has probably only one precedent in our history, namely, the nomination of Garfield in 1880, when he attended the convention of his party as the representative of John Sherman. It was Garfield's general tact and discretion in the discharge of his trust, however, that impressed that convention into believing that the agent would be a more eligible candidate than his principal, and that made the delegates forget for the time the ugly blots upon his record. It was by no means any single burst of eloquence such as that with which the Nebraska Populist electrified the Chicago Convention. In fact, Garfield did not, as Bryan distinctly does, belong to the class of electric orators, who have the psychological, one might perhaps say the physiological gift of arousing the enthusiasm of a sympathetic and of conciliating the sympathies of a hostile audience.

There never was a more propitious moment for such an orator than that which fell to Bryan. The minority had just been pleased and the majority had just been depressed and mortified by the appearance, as the champion of free silver, of Tillman, whose manner and whose matter were those of a recently emancipated, untaught, and underbred cracker, whose ruling motive was revenge upon the better-bred and better-taught people of his own neighborhood and acquaintance, who had held him and his ancestors in a subjection almost as degrading as slavery. It was this vindictive freedman who had undertaken to be the mouthpiece of an assemblage of which only a small part could really accept such as him for their spokesman, of which the greater part was composed of freeborn American citizens, as little used to bully as to cringe.

After that came the shrewd, acute, lunge-like dissection by Senator Hill of the platform recklessly thrown together by the penmen of the motley crew, and undertaking to combine their incompatible heresies. The minority had indicated its position. The majority felt exposed, crestfallen, and humiliated. And it was at that critical point that there appeared to give articulate expression to their inarticulate sentiments a man who had the air and manner of a freeman, and not of a spiteful freedman who, moreover, seemed to speak with the fervor of conviction, who enabled them to hold up their heads a little after Tillman had shamed them and after Hill had showed them how they had shamed themselves. Bryan's was the eloquence of "the many long-dumb voices." It was the expression in safe generalities of human sympathy with human trials and human sufferings. In safe generalities, for it was the fervent cry of the patient. It was the eloquent description of his symptoms, and it did not go into enough detail about the patient's own prescriptions of a remedy to show how utterly foolish and futile they were. No wonder that the delegates voted so readily for a man who had done so much for their own self-love!

But, in truth, Bryan as an orator is on quite a different plane not only from the snappish spite of Tillman, but from the perfunctory and florid oratory of the "Col. Bungstarters" of the convention, from the empty rhetoric of Senator Daniel, which preceded his speech, and from the equally empty rhetoric of Senator Vest's presentation of Bland, which succeeded it. In the first place, it is not empty. He had something to say, as he generally has had. In the second place, he has, as Clarendon admitted of John Hampden, a "strange power of making himself believed," at least of convincing his hearer that he believes himself. He occasionally overdoes it, as in that speech which excited the House of Representatives to unsympathetic laughter by declaring that he would willingly lay down his life to prevent the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. But even about that it is not necessary to accuse the speaker of conscious insincerity. A man who has the oratorical temperament will be carried very far by his own momentum, and even further by the assurance of a sympathetic audience, until, as in this instance, he may return its sympathy.

But upon the whole and upon a study of the published speeches of Mr. Bryan, one gets the impression that, if he is to be called a demagogue he is a convinced demagogue. The history of the French Revolution shows that this is the most formidable type of all. By the way, it is not true, as has been said, that his oratory is of the kind that involves careful preparation, that he is capable of the "good continued speech, without a good speech of interlocution," which, according to Bacon, "shows slowness." To say nothing of the joint debates in which Mr. Bryan has been so uniformly successful, the speech in the convention would have disproved that. It could not have been "cut and dried," for the speaker took up the points of Senator Hill, and traversed them one by one in a manner which argued Mr. Bryan was probably not a very valuable member of the Ways and Means Committee. His speeches are not to be compared with those of Mr. Wilson, either in a grasp of economic principles or in mastery of commercial detail. They are evidently the work of a clever man, who has "crammed" for the occasion, and who has started with the general conviction that protection is of no benefit to the farmer, for whom Mr. Bryan always seems to himself to hold a brief. But in the matter of readiness, of the kind which a successful advocate possesses, they show no deficiency—on the contrary, a rather exceptional proficiency. This is even more strikingly illustrated in the speech in favor of the Anti-Option bill, delivered in June, 1894, in the House. Nobody can read the speech without seeing that it is much more the effusion of sentiment than of reason. The speaker does not understand the economical laws that underlie the question. He was subjected, however, to such sharp and searching interruptions that half the report is taken up with them. His replies were always ready and superficially pat, and showed the lawyer's skill in great perfection. But the "nagging" was so persistent and so pertinent, especially on the part of Mr. Goldzier of Illinois, that the speech was by no means a triumph for the orator. He was at last driven to declaring that the onus of proving that the bill was unnecessary rested upon its opponents. "It is necessary for the people who are opposed to this bill to prove that gambling does not affect prices."

In the course of his speech on the Wilson bill, Mr. Bryan made use of an illustration to show the futility of trying to legislate against natural laws, which we may leave to him to reconcile with the "demands" of his platform:

We had a man in Nebraska who professed to be able to bring rain, and after there had been a short dry spell this man was engaged by a few citizens to call down a refreshing shower. He was to receive $500 for his services provided an inch of rain fell within four days. He went to work, and within four days the rain came—an inch of it. Not only did rain come, but wind came with it, and blew down signs and broke off trees, so that the citizens threatened to sue him for bringing wind with the rain. But when the man tried to collect his $500, the men who had employed him said: "It not only rained here, but all over Nebraska, and we do not believe that you caused the rain at all. It was a natural rain." And they refused to pay him. And yet there was a man who was hired to bring rain. He tried to bring rain. The rain came within the promised time, and exceeding the promised amount; yet they doubted his being the cause. What a rainmaker a protectionist would be!

It will have been seen that the effect of Mr. Bryan's speeches is the effect rather of rhetoric than of logic, and, rather than either, of that strange power of making himself believed "which can scarcely come but of belief." He represents, intellectually and morally, the least discreditable elements of the Populist craze. Whether that fact makes him the strongest candidate who could have received the nomination he has so unexpectedly and fortuitously obtained may be questioned; but assuredly he is not the weakest.

The world's best natural aperient,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

RADICAL OF RADICALS.

Bryan, an Untried Man, Leader for an Untried Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The nomination of William J. Bryan, the young ex-member of the House from Nebraska, was accepted to-day by both silver and gold men as the logical outcome of the purposes and policy of the majority at Chicago.

Bryan, barely a year beyond the age required in a candidate for President, is a fitting representative of a plunge into untried policies with untried men. His entire public record begins with the Fifty-second Congress, when he was elected by a division in the ranks of his opponents in the year of the great reaction against the McKinley law. If Bryan should become President it would be the McKinley law and the policy of the Reed Congress which made him possible. Nothing else would have permitted the election of a Democrat in the First District of Nebraska in November of 1890.

Bryan quickly made his mark in Washington as an orator, a friend of silver, and a radical advocate of tariff reform. His friends recommended him at the beginning of his first term as a student of the tariff rather than of finance, and their persuasions led Speaker Crisp to put him on the Ways and Means Committee, an unusual honor for a new member, although he went to the bottom of the Democratic list.

Mr. Bryan distinguished himself in the conferences among the Democratic members by voting always for the most radical reductions of duty; for cutting rates on manufactured goods to the quick, and for inserting the income tax in the Tariff bill. His vote, like that of any other of the six Democrats who made up the majority of their party associates in favor of the income tax, may be said to have cast the die for that enactment and coupled it with the tariff schedules.

Bryan enjoys the unique distinction in regard to silver of being more radical than Bland. It was during the fight over the repeal of the Sherman law in August of 1893 that a series of hostile amendments were offered to the repealing bill. Mr. Bland was the recognized leader of the silver forces and offered the amendments. He began by proposing free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. When this was voted down he proposed 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1, and 20 to 1. Mr. Bland voted for each of these propositions upon the apparent ground that securing something for silver was better than nothing at all. Mr. Bryan voted for only one of them. That was the proposition for free coinage at 16 to 1. He voted upon all the other propositions with the big sound-money majority, against any change of ratio or any proposition for coinage at any other ratio than that prescribed by the law of 1834.

The National Convention, therefore, has only followed the path marked out by Tillman—"16 to 1 or bust"—in rejecting the man who was willing to accept coinage at some other ratio and choosing the man who would have free coinage only at the ratio fixed sixty years ago.

Mr. Bryan differed from Mr. Bland in regard to another feature of the fight against silver repeal. Mr. Bland believed in submitting to parliamentary methods and accepting the decree of a majority of the House as a finality. Mr. Bryan believed in exhausting every parliamentary resource to delay the passage of the repealing bill. He stood up with hardly a dozen followers when the repealing bill came over from the Senate for concurrence in amendments on the 1st of November and undertook by every filibustering device to delay a final vote. The number of his followers was too small to secure a roll call, for most of the silver Democrats had pledged themselves to the country that they would permit an end to be put to the agony of uncertainty which had reigned for five months by permitting a final vote. Speaker Crisp finally put the question while Bryan was consulting with almost his sole lieutenant, Snodgrass of Tennessee, and concurrence in the Senate amendments was voted by the House.

Mr. Bryan was as radically opposed to Eastern opinions on other questions as on that of finance. He always voted to suspend the rules and pass anti-option legislation and no scruple regarding the interference of Federal power with local traffic ever influenced him in that particular. He voted against the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of State banks, apparently for the reason that he was a radical greenbacker, rather than from the motives which influenced Mr. Springer of Illinois and other members who distrusted the security of State bank issues.

Mr. Bryan was personally as popular as any member of the House. Always courteous, apparently frank and ready to state his views upon any public question, he was well liked by his associates of both parties, by the newspaper correspondents, and by those who came in contact with him in connection with the public business. He never posed so openly as "Jerry" Simpson as a "sockless statesman," but usually wore a black frock coat and low-cut vest, the costume of men of substance in his locality.

He was never suspected of great wealth, and lived modestly in a little house southeast of the Capitol during both his terms in the House. His wife was a studious little woman, much wrapped up in her husband, and helping him greatly in preparing his speeches and doing his Congressional work.

New-York as a Summer Resort.

A handy guide to New-York will be found in the latest addition to the "Four-Track Series," published by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. "New-York as a Summer Resort" is the title, and in 100 pages may be found a compendium of information that New-Yorkers will appreciate quite as much as visiting strangers. It is beautifully illustrated, nearly every feature of interest in and about the city, including parks, architecture, monuments, street scenes, churches, and public buildings, forts, drives, and seaside resorts, are represented in half-tone cuts. General data of common interest are given, with list and location of theatres, hotels, monuments, notable buildings, steamboat lines, and nearly every point in and about the city that one from out of town would probably wish to visit. It also devotes space to short trips and excursions, and the way to reach all the resorts. A careful perusal may easily convince one that it is not without reason that so many visit New-York in the Summertime. The book is attractively gotten up, and of convenient form for carrying in the pocket.

RULE AS TO INDORSEMENTS.

Clearing House Committee's Supplemental Circular.

In view of the fact that the recent action of the Clearing House Association, in abolishing restrictive indorsements on checks, drafts, and notes, has given rise to some misunderstanding as to what constitutes a restrictive indorsement, the Clearing House Committee has issued the following supplemental circular:

Dear Sir: In answer to questions from many sources as to what indorsements are considered under the Clearing House resolution of June 4, 1896, to be restrictive or qualified, the Clearing House Committee has to say that, while in its opinion the following forms may not fall within the class of indorsements which is within the purview of the Clearing House resolution, namely: "For deposit," and "For deposit to the credit of," they are to a certain extent considered restrictive when followed by other indorsers, and, inasmuch as the Clearing Houses of several other cities have decided not to accept the indorsements "For deposit," or "For deposit to the credit of," and decline to pay any item with other than a plain indorsement thereon, the committee advises banks, members of the association, to request their correspondents and depositors to use the following form:

"Pay —— Bank, or order."

This course will prevent delay and possible loss in the collection of checks and other items.

This circular bears date of July 8, and is signed by George G. Williams, as Acting Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and by William Sherer, Manager.

WALKED OFF THE WHARF TALKING.

A Young Man and a Young Woman Have an Adventure.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 10.—Arthur Seaman and Miss Lela Howell were engaged in earnest conversation last night as they walked, arm in arm, along the pier at the Great South Bay. So engrossed were they that they walked off into the water.

Directly behind the couple were their friends, Andrew McTigue of Brooklyn and Miss Minnie Sweezy. They ran to the dock and saw Seaman and Miss Howell struggling in the water.

McTigue plunged in and rescued both. In the meantime Miss Sweezy fainted, and was removed with Seaman and Miss Howell to their boarding house.

Capt. J. G. Baker Arrested.

Capt. James G. Baker, commander of the naturalized American four-master Kenilworth, which arrived in this port from Honolulu on Wednesday, was arrested yesterday by two Deputy United States Marshals, and arraigned before Commissioner Shields. The charge against Capt. Baker is that at the time of a collision between the Kenilworth and the schooner Flora A. Sawyer, on May 19, 1894, he failed to render or attempt to render assistance to the schooner, many lives being endangered as a result of his negligence. The collision was off Barnegat, and those on the schooner said they shouted for help, but that the Kenilworth went on her way. On the part of the Captain it is alleged there was a dense haze, and that the schooner disappeared from the view of those on the Kenilworth. Capt. Baker was arrested over a year ago on the same charge, but understood that his explanation to the authorities had proved satisfactory. He has furnished bail for his appearance.

Politicians Named as Co-respondents.

Samuel H. Andrews, the Chief Clerk of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn, who has been in that office for twenty-three years, has begun suit against his wife for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. She was Miss Minnie Van Pelt. She is a handsome blonde and is of graceful figure, and in 1876 and 1877 was looked upon as the "queen" of roller skaters, and won many prizes in the Brooklyn Rink, on Clermont Avenue. She was married to Mr. Andrews in 1885.

Mr. Andrews names prominent politicians as co-respondents, it is understood, and avers that she is now in one of the Dakotas with Eugene R. Thompson, whom she has promised to marry as soon as a divorce has been granted. Her husband some time ago transferred his house, 714 Halsey Street, to his wife.

Legless Thomas Cannon Sick.

Thomas Cannon, who has kept a fruit stand at Duane and Church Streets for twenty-six years, was taken yesterday morning to the Hudson Street Hospital, suffering from bronchitis and general debility. He is about seventy-five years old. Both of his legs were cut off at the knees by a freight train on the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah when he was a brakeman. He got $500 damages from the company and came to New-York and started a fruit stand. William Kelleher helped Cannon to hobble to the hospital, but he was too weak to go up the stairs. Surgeon Philip E. Johnson carried him into the building. He thinks the old man cannot live long. After treatment Cannon refused to go to Bellevue Hospital, and went to his home at 845 Greenwich Street.

Nothing for John Moriarty's Widow.

The will of John Moriarty, the furniture dealer, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The entire estate, the value of which is not stated, is divided equally between the testator's nephew, John J. Moriarty, and the mother of the latter, Mary A. Moriarty, who is the wife of the testator's brother, Thaddeus. The petition states that the testator's widow, Mary Moriarty, resides at 95 East Tenth Street, but there is no provision whatever made for her in the will. The petition was filed by Townsend & Mahan of 13 Chambers Street, who said they knew of no reason for the cutting off of the widow.

The Rev. J. F. Kearney's Trip.

The Rev. John F. Kearney, rector of St. Patrick's Church, in Mulberry Street, will sail this morning for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamship Ems. He will be accompanied by the Right Rev. D. J. Quigley, Vicar General of Charleston, S. C. Father Kearney will visit Spain, France, Italy, Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and will be gone about three months.

BRYAN IS DULY MODEST

THE CANDIDATE DECLARES HE WILL TAKE NO SECOND TERM.

Wife of the Nominee Was in the Convention Hall When the Nomination Was Made—Mr. Bryan Got the News in His Hotel—Says He Will Take the Stump and Make an Active Canvass to Secure Election.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William Jennings Bryan, the nominee of to-day's convention, heard the news of his nomination at his rooms in the Clifton House, and received it without any apparent show of feeling. His wife was not present to greet him, for she witnessed the extraordinary demonstration in the hall that stampeded the convention to the standard of her husband.

Mrs. Bryan is a small, modest woman. She had a seat in the gallery to the left of the speakers' stand. When it was positively known that her husband had been named for the Presidency she was surrounded by admiring friends and heartily congratulated. She thanked each one pleasantly, and throughout maintained a quiet demeanor that impressed those about her.

To a reporter she said: "I think my husband will try to deserve the great honor these men have conferred upon him. I appreciate it, I assure you. If his wife's aid is of value in the endeavor to elect him, he will have all possible assistance from me."

Mr. Bryan, in his modest apartments at the hotel, with a few friends, received bulletins that told him of every move made in the political game being played at the Coliseum. At this distance, unmoved by the stirring scenes enacted on the floor of the convention, Mr. Bryan was able to analyze the situation and figure out the victory that appeared to be within his grasp at an early hour this morning. A party of newspaper men was the first to congratulate him after the reception of the bulletin announcing his nomination. As the men gathered about him to shake hands, Mr. Bryan reached for a piece of paper, and, standing at a marble-topped bureau, wrote the following telegram, which he said was intended for the American people:

"In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, I desire to announce that, if elected, I shall, in no circumstances, be a candidate for re-election."

"This is not a sudden resolution on my part. I have had it in mind ever since my nomination has been considered by my friends as a possibility. I believe it is a good principle for me to follow, and I shall live up to it. The Presidency is the highest honor than can be bestowed upon any human being by his country, and the power placed in the hands of the President of the United States is so great that there should be no temptation thrown in his way to cause him to use it for his personal advancement.

"Mr. Cleveland, in his first letter of acceptance, set forth the objections to a second term in language so forcible that it cannot be surpassed. President Hayes advocated an amendment to the Constitution making the Chief Executive of the United States ineligible for re-election, and a similar amendment was advocated by President Andrew Jackson.

"I desire to express my deep appreciation of the kindness shown to me by other candidates. My nomination is due to the peculiar circumstances which surround this campaign, and not to any superior merit. In fact, had the convention considered who was most deserving, the lot would have fallen upon another. I so highly appreciate the responsibility imposed by this nomination that I have avoided making any promises or pledges to any person."

Mr. Bryan did not feel called upon to say anything with regard to the platform. He was a member of the committee that constructed it, and his ideas of what should be enunciated therein are prominent throughout the platform. While not formally commenting upon the platform in the above interview, it can be stated with accuracy that Mr. Bryan, as the candidate of his party, agrees with every plank and will be its exponent during the campaign and will adopt it as his rule of conduct should he be elected.

After inditing this declaration, Mr. Bryan accepted the congratulations that were tendered, and in a few moments it was apparent that the room would not accommodate those who were seeking to get in. In response to appeals, Mr. Bryan took a position in the lobby, and for almost an hour shook hands with the crowds as they passed in.

It was a crowding, jostling assemblage, but good natured. There were a few cries for a speech by the nominee, and Mr. Bryan was forced to say a few words. He declared that he felt himself highly honored by the convention, but asserted that no words of his could add to the work of the convention. The convention, however, was but the beginning, and whether its action was wise or not could only be determined in November next. It was not for him to say whether the convention had acted wisely, but it was his duty, and that of all those who agreed with him, to back up the convention and the platform and make the election sure. Mr. Bryan closed his short speech with the injunction to those present who believed in the Democratic Party to make it their business to see that its ticket should be successful this Fall.

Without receiving all those who poured into the hotel, Mr. Bryan went to his room to get a few minutes' rest. Before he reached there some unknown admirer had preceded him with a bunch of cut flowers. The telegrams began coming in at a lively rate, containing congratulations from every section of the country. Almost simultaneously lithographs of the Nebraskan became visible.

Mr. Bryan has no plans for the immediate future. He will remain in Chicago until after the meeting of the new National Committee, which will probably take place to-morrow. In the course of a few days he will return to Lincoln, his home town. His eloquence, which did much toward stampeding the convention to him, will be heard during the campaign, for Mr. Bryan intends to do his part in making the fight for the ticket which he will head.

The President Hears the News.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 10.—President Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson, and Private Secretary Thurber returned late this afternoon from a fishing trip down Buzzard's Bay. The party left early in the forenoon.

A representative of The United Press called at Gray Gables early in the evening and asked if the President had anything to say as to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, or the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Chicago. "The President," said Mr. Thurber, "will have nothing to say with reference to the matter."

Bulletins had been received at brief intervals all the afternoon, which the President and his party read hurriedly on their return from a fishing trip.

SAID TO BE A LOTTERY DEALER.

Max Levine Accused of Violating the Law on the East Side.

Acting Capt. Hogan has long suspected that Max Levine of 60 East Ninetieth Street, who has an office at 79 Ludlow Street, dealt in lottery tickets. Levine has often boasted, it is said, of his influence with the police, but yesterday he was held in the Essex Market Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial.

Capt. Hogan recently detailed Detective Webb, one of the youngest-looking men on the police force, to procure evidence, if possible, against Levine. Webb is a bicycle rider, and he wears knee breeches when riding his bicycle. When he was told to watch Levine, he donned his bicycle costume and followed the suspected lottery seller around several streets. He finally arrested Levine, and in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he presented as a witness a man who had bought lottery tickets with marked money. The detective had also purchased two tickets from Levine, who was placed under arrest. In Levine's room the detective seized thirty-two foreign lottery tickets and twenty-seven tickets of the so-called Kansas Lottery Company.

According to Detective Webb the people on the east side have been swindled in the most shameful manner. The Kansas Lottery Company is alleged to be a myth.

Peary's Steamer Hope Sails.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—The Peary expedition steamer Hope sailed for Sydney to-night. She carries a crew of seventeen men. Capt. John Bartlett is master and Capt. William Smith chief officer. Four firemen, seven seamen, and Capt. Cook are the only ones on board who took part in last year's expedition. The Hope carries twelve months' provisions and nine boats and is prepared for every emergency.

THE PROBLEM OF CONVICT LABOR

A Report to the State Prison Commission by Secretary Sherman.

ALBANY, July 10.—Secretary Sherman of the State Prison Commission has submitted to the commission a report reviewing the methods which are to be adopted to keep convicts at work after Jan. 1 next. The Constitution provides that after that time the product of the work of the inmates of penal institutions shall not come in competition with outside labor. The plan of the commission is to employ convicts in manufacturing articles for use by the inmates of all public institutions in the State.

Mr. Sherman's report is a tabulation of the reports of the Wardens of the State prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries, and from the State institutions and County Superintendents of the Poor as to the kind and amount of supplies needed to be purchased by such institutions for the use of the inmates in 1897. The commission is to distribute among the various penal institutions the kind and quantity of goods to be manufactured in each institution.

In this report Mr. Sherman says:

One-half of the prison population is affected by the new Constitution, numbering 1,844. Of the 1,257 inmates in the Elmira Reformatory 542 are employed on productive industries. The New-York County Penitentiary inmates are now employed as contemplated by the Constitution, and convicts of Kings County penal institutions can be similarly employed. The total daily average number of inmates in the five penitentiaries, leaving out New-York County, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was 3,612—3,412 males and 200 females. The number employed on productive industries was 1,967.

Of this number 716 will continue employed under existing contracts, leaving 1,251 to be provided for. Of this latter number Kings County has 581, Erie 239, Albany 425, Monroe 15, and Onondaga none. As a very large percentage of the inmates of the penitentiaries are men convicted of petty offenses—tramps and vagrants—and sentenced for short terms, and to whom idleness is not distasteful, but, on the contrary, agreeable, it would seem the part of wisdom on the part of this commission to visit these penitentiaries and to seek to have them manufacture supplies for nearby county institutions and rest with that.

The prisons and the reformatory should be the special objects of attention from this commission.

The report will probably be acted on soon.

MRS. FORBES'S UNPAID ALIMONY.

Her Husband Does Not Want to Go to Jail for His Neglect.

An application was made to Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday by Treadwell Cleveland of Evarts, Choate & Beaman to vacate the order of arrest against John E. Forbes, under which he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail for failure to pay his wife back alimony amounting to about $9,000.

Mr. Forbes was married in 1885 to Rosalie St. George, a daughter of the late Christopher St. George, the banker. Two years later Mrs. Forbes obtained a decree of divorce from her husband on the statutory ground, and the court awarded her what the husband said he would pay—$1,000 a year alimony. Nothing has been paid to her since 1887.

Mr. Cleveland contended that Mr. Forbes is poor, having no property whatever, and that it would be useless to lock him up where he would have no chance to make anything. He is his mother's only son, said Mr. Cleveland, and is supported by her. Mr. Cleveland said also that any incarceration might kill the defendant, who is suffering from consumption, according to a physician's certificate. Mr. Forbes, who is a browned, strong-looking man, sat in the court with a lady, and made efforts to look as feeble as possible, while his lawyer was making appeals for him.

Mr. Shiland, who appeared for the wife, called the attention of the court to the fact that Justice Ingraham, in his opinion, distinctly stated that he made no decision as to future alimony. Mr. Forbes, he said, had never made any effort to pay his wife anything, but just prior to the divorce he had come into $100,000 in cash and a one-sixth interest in thirty-nine lots of most valuable land in the city.

Mr. Shiland went on to tell the Court that Mrs. Forbes is now ill and needy, the $10,000 which she received from her father's estate having been used up for living expenses.

Decision was reserved.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Its Convention in Buffalo Came to an End Last Night.

BUFFALO, July 10.—The National Educational Association Convention came to an end to-night, and, according to general opinion, was one of the most successful in the history of the association. The Board of Directors has decided to meet in Minneapolis next year if the Joint Traffic Association will give reasonable rates over the railroads.

At this morning's general session sociology was the subject discussed in all the papers. Prof. Small of the University of Chicago spoke on "The Relation of Sociology to Education," and Prof. Barnes of California on "The Pupil as a Social Factor."

At to-night's meeting President Draper of the University of Illinois spoke on "The General Government and Public Education," and Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal Institute delivered an address on "The Influence of the Negroes' Citizenship." Such of the departments as did not conclude their sessions yesterday finished to-day and adjourned. The department of higher education elected the following officers at this afternoon's session: President—Prof. Joseph Swain, President of the University of Indiana; Vice President—Prof. Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University; Secretary—Prof. George P. Winship of Harvard University.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES FOR JUNE.

Interesting Comparisons Taken from Dun's Review.

In Dun's Review for to-day there will will appear tables showing the failures throughout the country in the various branches of trade and manufacture for June and the second quarter of the year, compared with the failures for similar periods in 1895 and 1894.

Of manufactories there were 284 failures in June, with liabilities of $8,209,984. For the same month in 1895 there were 185 failures with liabilities of $12,156,408, and in June, 1894, there were 207 failures with liabilities of $3,763,424. In the second quarter of the year 802 manufactories failed with liabilities of $19,486,733, as against liabilities of $20,077,958 for the same period in 1895, and $13,421,124 in 1894.

The trading failures in June numbered 779, with liabilities of $7,324,786, a slight increase over 1895 and 1894. For the second quarter of the year the trading failures were 2,138, with liabilities of $19,949,298, a slight increase over 1895 and 1894.

Fifteen transporters and brokers failed in June, with liabilities of $125,732, as against 4 in 1894, with liabilities of $444,767, and 19 in 1894, with liabilities of $3,818,011.

The largest failures in June were: Woolens, carpets, and knit goods, 3, $1,481,000; lumber, carpenters' and coopers', 35, $700,673; clothing and furnishing, 75, $887,376; dry goods and carpets, 43, $884,598.

TWO CHILDREN BITTEN BY DOGS.

Hoboken Scared by a Spitz with Foaming Jaws.

Patrolman Wallace of the Second Precinct Police Station, Hoboken, yesterday shot and killed a dog which had fastened its teeth in the hand of Annie Beekman of 105 Washington Street as the little girl tried to catch him.

The wound was cauterized by the family physician. Patrolman Wallace heard of the matter, and he killed the dog as a precautionary measure. A number of citizens who witnessed the affair protested against the shooting.

A second mad-dog scare occurred when a large spitz dog, with foam dropping from his jaws, dashed through upper Garden Street, snapping at every one it met. The brute was finally killed on Ninth Street by a blow from Patrolman Meyer's club. In its run the dog slightly bit a boy named Carroll on the hand. The wound was cauterized.

Mr. Hoeber on the Johnson Case.

Coroner Hoeber issued a statement yesterday relative to the Sutton-Johnson shooting case, in which he says that there was no mystery in the case, and that as Mr. Sutton and the young woman were not accused of any crime, and that as Johnson was dead, he did not consider it necessary to make public further facts concerning the family affairs of the parties concerned.

PARISH TAKEN FROM A PRIEST.

Bishop Wigger Removes Father Killeen from Bergen Point.

BERGEN POINT, July 10.—The Acting Chancellor, the Rev. Father Stafford, came to Bayonne to-day and served notice of removal from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish and rectorate upon the Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen by order of the Right Rev. William M. Wigger, Bishop of the Newark Diocese.

Father Killeen speedily left town, probably for Seton Hall College. Fifteen days ago ten charges were preferred against Father Killeen to Bishop Wigger by petition for his removal. They allege serious offenses, and are the result of many years' dissatisfaction with the belligerent and refractory priest. Father Killeen is expected to demand trial. He said recently that if pressed too hard by enemies he would defeat attempts to restrain his liberty. He came here in 1875, and leaves the church mortgaged for many thousand dollars.

Parishioners are exasperated because Father Killeen deeded to his former housekeeper, Winnifred Ford, property valued at many thousands of dollars for a nominal consideration. Both came here poor. She claims relationship. A great many Catholics refused to attend St. Mary's Church, owing to Father Killeen's way of managing the parish.

The Rev. Father Whalen of Passaic will probably become rector of St. Mary's temporarily.

The Rev. Samuel Moran Resigns.

BABYLON, L. I., July 10.—After battling for four years trying to bring about peace in Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. Samuel Moran has resigned. The trouble in the church existed before the minister went there, and has been growing more bitter every day. His coming was expected to smooth matters over, but by degrees one faction took sides with him, and the other promptly took the opposite side. He offered his resignation on the condition that $500 due him be paid. The money was advanced by Warden James Weaton, and an iron-clad agreement was entered into by which the rector leaves the church next month. The agreement has been referred to Bishop Littlejohn, who has signified his approval of it.

HAEFN

The New-York Times

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Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	7
Auction Sales	11	Legal Sales	11
Stocks and Bonds	11	Meetings & Elections	11
Bankers' Cards	11	New-Jersey Property	12
Bicycles	6	New Publications	5
Business Notices	5	Pianos and Organs	7
City Real Estate for Sale	12	Post Office Notice	12
Deaths	5	Proposals	10
Dividends	11	Real Estate at Auction	12
Europe	7	Referees' Notices	12
Excursions	7	Savings Banks	11
Financial	11	Situations Wanted	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Summer Resorts	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Surrogate Notices	7
Hotels	6	The Turf	6
Hotels of the World	12	Travelers' Guide	12
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Matinée. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—4:00 and 8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Gypsy Baron—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Opening at Orient Point, L. I., of joint camp First Naval Battalion, New-York, and the Rhode Island and Connecticut Naval Reserve.
—Music at 4 o'clock in St. Mary's, Central, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Cedar, Claremont, and Crotona Parks.
—Picnic Women's Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association, afternoon, Bronx Park.
—Games of the Printers' Benevolent Association, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 8 P. M.
—Smoker at New-Amsterdam Republican Club, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, evening.
—Parade and ratification mass meeting of Socialist Labor Party, Union Square.
—Departure Twenty-third Regiment for the State camp.
—Bicycle races at Manhattan Beach, 3 P. M.
—Racing at Sheepshead Bay, 2:30 P. M.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Bryan, Free Silver, and Repudiation.
Bolt of New-Yorkers.
Mr. Lefebvre's Mistake.

Page 2
The Nomination of W. J. Bryan.
Howling Mob at Night Session.

Page 3
Bryan the Demagogue.
Mr. Bryan Is Duly Modest.

Page 5
Received by the Prince of Wales.

Page 6
News of the Railroads.
tlantic Yacht Club's Cruise Ended.
Bicycle Races at Manhattan Beach.
Business Troubles.
Paying Teachers' Salaries.
A Hair-Raising Voice.
Victim of Knock-Out Drops.
Clever Work of Sheric's Deputy.
On Out-Going Steamships.
Protected Her Father's Life.

Page 7
Heavy Losses for Lemon Dealers.

Page 8
Democrats Against the Chicago Ticket.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Capt. Martens's' Accusers Heard.
The Herschkopf Murder Trial.
Stabbed by George Appo.
Failure of A. N. Collins & Co.
Throngs Hear the Endeavorers.
Took His Life While in Hiding.
Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.
Watching the News from Chicago.
She Paid the Lad's Fine.
The Fight Over Rear Tenements.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.
The Courts.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11
The Commercial World.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.
Only Tickled the Man Who Died.

NOTED MUSICIANS COMING HERE.

Mr. Wolfsohn Has Engaged Halir, Rosenthal, and Seygard.

Henry Wolfsohn, the impresario, arrived from Europe yesterday, bringing with him contracts made with several noted European artists. Mme. Judic, the French comic opera singer, has been engaged by him, and will make her appearance here in December on the vaudeville stage as a chansonette.

Mr. Wolfsohn has also engaged for a recital tour throughout the United States Moriz Rosenthal, the Roumanian Court pianist, who will make his first appearance to an American audience at Carnegie Music Hall on Nov. 10. Rosenthal, who has met with much success in London, is described as a "sensational pianist," and he is noted for his technique and tone coloring.

Another of Mr. Wolfsohn's contracts is made with Carl Halir, the German violinist. Halir is of the classic school, and is particularly known for his fine interpretation of the Beethoven and Brahms concertos. Halir will appear in New-York early in November.

Camille Seygard, a new soprano, from the Theatre de la Mounai, in Brussels, will also arrive here in November, and will appear in concert with Ffrangcon Davis, the English baritone.

New Candidate for Socialists.

At a meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party yesterday Frederick Bennetts, a machinist, of Yonkers, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Lawrence Boland, who had received the nomination and declined.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	60	71	75
6 A. M.	56	71	75
9 A. M.	62	77	77
12 M.	68	80	85
4 P. M.	74	76	84
6 P. M.	75	74	81
9 P. M.	68	73	78
12 P. M.	68	72	76

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....78.88
Weather Bureau.....76.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....66.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Threatening Weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE ONE ISSUE.

The Chicago candidate fits the platform. He must at any cost and by whatever means are most effective be beaten. Better McKINLEY, were his tariff record a hundred times worse than it is, than the disgrace and disaster of BRYAN's election.

The Populist scheme announced at Chicago is complete in its wickedness as in its absurdity. There is in it everything that the silver conspirators and the Populist agitators have worked for for years past.

Debased coinage, unlimited paper currency, repudiation of public and private debts, the threat of a packed Supreme Court, spoliation of property, cheating of labor, corruption of the civil service—these are the platform.

BRYAN stands on it and stands for it as a whole and in all its parts. He was its chosen champion before the convention, and his speech made him the candidate. Quick, adroit, with the trick of rhetoric and swift sympathy with the wild crowd, he embodied their passion, prejudice, greed, and envy. He is more dangerous than BLAND, because more subtle, than BOIES because more reckless, and than either because younger, with more energy for the evil task his party has set for him. An unknown man, bound by no record; an ambitious man, reaching at a leap the highest nomination in the Republic; with revolutionists pressing at his heels, nothing could securely check him. He must be crushed.

The convention is Populist, the platform is Populist, the candidate is Populist. There is nothing Democratic in any of them, and no true Democrat can support them directly or indirectly. THE TIMES cannot and will not. THE TIMES repudiates the convention, its platform, and its candidates. It will use all the power it possesses to expose their true character and to defeat them. It would regard any other course as treachery to the country, and as false to everything in the Democratic Party that in the past has deserved loyalty.

We have no fear of the result. Our confidence in the sense and honesty of the American people does not permit it.

The majority, the great mass of the people, are neither foolish nor rascally. For years, under the astute and cunning guidance of the silver-mine owning conspirators, the agitation has been carried on that now gives us the Chicago candidate on the Chicago platform. Hitherto, first one party and then the other has been bribed or scared into concession. An open fight has been avoided. Thank GOD, an open fight is now possible. The right will win.

NEW-YORK AT CHICAGO.

The Democrats who went to Chicago to contend against Repudiation and the Repudiators have made a good fight. They made it perfectly plain that, while they would satisfy all the requirements of party loyalty and obey all the rules of party custom, they would not accept Populism as Democracy. They challenged the conspirators who had seized the party machinery to observe the traditions of the party. Relentlessly, step by step, they, a minority powerless in votes, compelled the majority to reach the ends they had set for themselves by the open and glaring violation of those traditions. Then, when Populism and not Democracy had been proclaimed, the New-York Democrats, and all who had acted with them, were freed from the remotest obligation to support it.

They will not support it. They will defeat it. As the case looks now, we have little doubt that a genuine Democratic candidate on a genuine Democratic platform will be placed in the field. The unanimity of Democratic sentiment in the Eastern States against the silver-Populist ticket is likely to make this inevitable. All Democrats cannot vote for McKINLEY, though many of them will.

In this State, if the Democratic voters can have an Electoral ticket, representing sound-money Democracy, bearing the star, the regular party emblem, the Populist candidates will hardly know they are running.

But whatever is done will be done to defeat BRYAN, to rescue the party from the treason to Democracy that he represents. Nothing will be done that will or can help Populism.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

A new step has been taken by the municipal board in the direction of improving the civil service system of the city. It affects only promotions in the Fire Department and the Park Police force, but every step in advance is a cause for satisfaction. The resolution just adopted requires the rating for merit to be made by the head of the department on certain specified qualifications displayed in the service, instead of being derived from the record of charges, penalties, &c., by the examiners, who know nothing of the actual character and experience of the men. The heads of departments are in the best position to know the positive qualities and actual service which, with the capacity tested by examination, constitute the proper basis for promotion. They are saved from the temptation of favoritism and from political pressure by the fact that the candidates are already in the service and have been, or at least hereafter will have been, admitted as the result of competitive examinations.

The step just taken may be regarded as in itself a slight matter, but it indicates progress toward the perfecting of the civil service system of the city, and that is a matter of very great importance. The reforming of city government in this country so as to make it at once honest, efficient, and economical depends absolutely upon getting it out of politics, and nothing can contribute so much to that as making appointments and employment in all departments of the service and all promotions therein depend wholly upon merit and fitness ascertained by fair competitive tests, and not at all upon political favor or influence. That, fortunately, is now required by the Constitution of the State, wherever it is "practicable," and it is only necessary for those who appreciate its importance to persist in their efforts to make the application of the system complete.

When every man in the municipal service, from the head of a bureau to the humblest laborer, gets there because he has shown his capacity and fitness for the work to be done in a fair and equal competition among applicants, and not because he has the favor or the influence of some politician, and when his retaining his place or gaining promotion depends upon the capacity and fidelity which he shows in doing the work, it will become an easy matter to get the City Government out of politics altogether. The politicians cannot then use the men who are in the municipal service for their own purposes, and they cannot promise places in the municipal service as rewards for those who serve their purposes in politics. That will dissolve the bond between party politics and city government and the desired "divorce" will come as a voluntary separation.

The complete establishment of the merit system in the civil service of the city is just as important as separate elections for securing a non-partisan administration, which is the one hope of solid and enduring reform in municipal government. The system of separate elections will begin next year, and if it is accompanied by a full understanding that there will be no "spoils" to dispose of, that men in the service and employment of the city departments will be safe without regard to the result of the election, that nobody's chance of getting into such service and employment will be affected by the result, and that when a State or National election comes the municipal service and employments can be in no way used for the benefit of one party or the other, then will the politicians give over their struggle for its control and the citizens of New-York will be able to direct their affairs for their own benefit and advantage.

Let this be recognized, and the prospect for a wise system of government for the Greater New-York and for a full measure of "home rule" under that system will be vastly improved. The task of the commission engaged in framing that system of government will be rendered easier, the support for the result of their efforts will be greatly strengthened, and the temptation of the Legislature to spoil it will be removed, because there will be no chance of party gain. The danger of misgovernment, of "ring rule," and of the subjection of local administration to State authority is to be averted by separate municipal elections and a complete establishment of the merit system in the city civil service.

PATTISON.

It is a pity that ex-Gov. PATTISON should have had the folly to insist on his State delegates casting their votes in the Populist Convention.

It is a pity, because it gave to the convention a semblance of being Democratic.

It is a great pity because stultification by so reputable a man in so conspicuous a place is equivalent to suicide.

CLEARLY A BRYAN MAN.

Mr. SPARKS, President of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, at its recent meeting related the following:

"Some people, even in our day, have a queer idea of money and banks. They don't understand why they cannot go to a bank at any time and get all the money they want. They obviously believe in the bank of money we have spoken about. One of these persons came into a bank the other day and asked the cashier to loan him some money. 'What security have you got?' asked the cashier. 'I hain't got none,' said the intending borrower. Well, the cashier took in the situation and asked the gentleman: 'What are you—a gold bug or a silver bug, or what?' 'What are that?' asked the borrower. 'Are you in favor of gold, silver, or greenbacks?' 'Wall, stranger, I am in favor of gold, silver, copper, greenbacks, and a leetle more counterfeit,' said the borrower."

INFECTED DAIRY HERDS.

At a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Health on the 17th ult. the Secretary, Dr. PROBST of Columbus, recommended in his quarterly report that all the cows in the State should be subjected to the tuberculin test. Referring to another State in which about 20 per cent. of the milch cows had been found to be consumptives, he said, according to The Cleveland Leader's report of his remarks, that, while he "could not even make a guess as to the prevalence of the disease among cows in Ohio, he had no reason to believe that less than 20 per cent. were affected."

We do not recall any evidence heretofore published as to the use of the test in Ohio or an attempt on the part of the sanitary authorities there to purify the milk supply by killing consumptive cows. Very little work of this kind has been done in Illinois, although the State Veterinarian reported a few months ago that about 50 per cent. of the cows in the famous Elgin dairy district were consumptives.

This is an unusual percentage. In Massachusetts the official inspection of 26,958 cows disclosed the disease in 16 per cent., and the percentage for the entire number of cows in that State appears to be less than that. The tests in New-York indicate a percentage not far from that which is shown in Massachusetts. In several European countries the percentages are larger. The slaughter house records of Berlin for two years show (for 142,874 oxen and cows) 15 per cent., and similar records for three years in Copenhagen (132,294 oxen and cows slaughtered) disclose nearly 18 per cent. Although such records do not exist in Great Britain, the Royal Commission expressed the opinion last year that if they could be obtained they would show that the herds in that country were in no better condition.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT ONTARIO

Oswego Will Celebrate Its Centenary on July 15.

The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British will be held in Oswego, N. Y., on July 15. This event marked the beginning of the absolute liberty and independence of the American people. It was here that the last British flag was hauled down to give place to the glorious Stars and Stripes.

The celebration will be of a military character. The Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, will be in camp on the reservation surrounding the fort, and will lead the procession. There will also be large detachments of the National Guard. Secretary of War Lamont and Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be present. It is expected that Gen. Ruger and staff and Gov. Morton and staff will also be present. The principal oration will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter of New-York. The Lieutenant Governor of the State and the Speaker of the Assembly will also attend the celebration.

The military companies which have arranged to take part in the ceremonies up to the present time are the Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, Col. Lyster, commanding; Troop C Cavalry, Brooklyn; Troop I of Squadron A, New-York; the Fifth Battery, Syracuse, Capt. A. D. Hayes, commanding, and the Second Division, Naval Reserves, Rochester, and the following separate companies of the New-York National Guard: Thirty-ninth Company, Watertown; Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth, Utica; Thirty-first, Mohawk; Twenty-first, Troy; Twentieth, Binghamton; Twenty-sixth, Elmira; Eighth, Rochester, and Second Company, Auburn.

Odd Fellows' lodges will be represented as follows: Canton Ridgley of Watertown, Canton Bentley of Fulton, Canton Syracuse of Syracuse, Canton Lincoln of Syracuse, Canton Stebbins of Rochester, Canton Oswego of Oswego, and Canton Stanwix of Rome. There will also be present twenty-one posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Oswego County, 500 men in line, under Department Commander Graham of Rochester. Two hundred uniformed school children will also parade.

The historical oration will be delivered by George T. Clark of Oswego. The parade will start at 1:30 P. M., and the ceremonies at the fort will take place immediately after the parade, about 2:30 P. M. The citizens also expect to have fireworks in the evening.

ASPHALT FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Estimate Board Devotes Money for Part of Work—Other Appropriations.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday. The following appropriations were made:

For site for school at Rivington, Eldridge, and Forsyth Streets, $196,504.42; for a site in One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Louis Avenue, $32,267; for a site in Fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues, $56,388.60; for an addition to the Bronxdale schoolhouse, $14,956; for an addition to the school at Seventieth Street and First Avenue, $13,400; for sanitary changes in various schools, $2,030.80.

The Department of Public Works was allowed $125,000 to pave Fifth Avenue from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth Street with asphalt. Gen. Collis wants to pave this avenue with asphalt from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street. This is the first step toward this end. He says he wants to make it the best paved thoroughfare in the city. The work of putting down asphalt will proceed, block by block, as rapidly as the sewers can be put in.

The plans for the temporary changes in the Tombs, prior to the erection of the new prison, were referred back to Commissioner of Correction Wright for full details, so that the entire cost of the work may be known.

The Park Board was allowed $30,000 for improvements in Central Park, $15,000 for St. Mary's Park, and $15,000 for Cedar Park.

The Health Board was allowed $7,566.64 for the salaries of fifteen Inspectors and three clerks, whose appointments are made necessary by the law directing a supervision of the children that work in stores.

The new law provides that no child under sixteen shall be employed unless the Health Department certifies that she or he is physically able to perform the duties required.

The law provides that each person employed by mercantile houses shall work not more than sixty hours in any one week, that proper seats and resting places shall be provided, and that the sanitation of the various business houses shall be proper.

The sum of $17,056 was appropriated to clothe the insane patients now in the city's charge, prior to turning them over to the care of the State.

The matter of building the public subterranean accommodation on the south side of City Hall Park was taken up and referred to the Park Department.

Park Commissioner Stiles said that the board should go slow in such matters, for the number of things that recently were proposed to be erected in the public parks would practically destroy their usefulness.

"A library for Bryant Park," he said, "an accommodation here, an Academy of Design in Central Park, a bathhouse in another park, and a washhouse, too—why not a bakehouse, if a washhouse? All of these things detract from our parks. If we must have them, put them elsewhere."

Unser Anschluß an die republikanische Partei.

Der Ausgang des „demokratischen" Nationalconvents war durch die Annahme der Platform, am Donnerstag, entschieden und die gestrige Kandidaten-Nomination konnte an der Richtung, welche der Konvent der Partei-Entwicklung gegeben hatte, nichts mehr ändern. Die Mehrheit hat die Partei mit einer prinzipiell ganz undemokratischen und wirthschaftlich höchst gefährlichen Währungspolitik identifizirt und diese volkswirthschaftlich unhaltbare Politik durch ihre Begründung und durch verschiedene Beigaben zum Ausgangspunkt eines Umsturms gegen den Besitz und gegen die Basis des Erwerbslebens des amerikanischen Volks gemacht. Die Unsinnigkeit der Form, in welcher die Klassen so aufeinander gehetzt werden sollen, ändert nichts an der Gefährlichkeit des Unternehmens. Die Nothwendigkeit der Bereitung desselben ist auch von Denen anzuerkennen, welche zugestehen müssen, daß die republikanische Partei durch ihre Politik der Volksausbeutung viel zur Heraufbeschwörung eines solchen Kampfes beigetragen hat.

Das Unglück der Situation ist, daß man sich nun gerade an diese Partei anschließen muß, um die in Chicago zur Repudiations- und Revolutions-Partei gestempelte Demokratie zu bekämpfen, und wir nehmen keinen Anstand, hierin einen großen Nachtheil bei der Eröffnung des Kampfes zu erkennen, geben uns aber der Hoffnung hin, daß die republikanische Partei und ihre Kandidaten durch die Schwierigkeit der Situation zur Erkenntnis ihrer Mission, das Land gegen die Tendenzen der ausgearteten Demokratie zu vertheidigen, erwachen und das Eintreten für finanzielle Ehrlichkeit zu ihrem obersten Ziele derart machen werden, daß ihre Unterstützung diesmal ihren alten Gegnern möglich wird.

Da der Senat vollständig in den Händen der Silberleute ist, so muß der Kampf um das nächste Repräsentantenhaus eine Hauptrolle in dieser Wahl spielen. Die Gut-Geld-Leute ohne Unterschied der Partei müssen sich da die Hand bieten. Ob das nächste Repräsentantenhaus republikanisch oder demokratisch sein wird, ist lange nicht so wichtig, als ob es sich dem Silberschwindel entgegenstellen wird. Ist dies der Fall, so wird selbst ein Silber-Präsident weniger gefährlich sein, aber die Administration kann bei der Ausführung der Gesetze immerhin sehr viel zur Erhaltung der Goldwährung thun.

Die Wahl eines Präsidenten wird unter allen Umständen für die ganze Welt zum Kriterium der Garantie dienen, welche die Union hinsichtlich geordneter, fester politischer und socialer Zustände bietet. William McKinley ist durch die Umstände zu dem Manne geworden, um den sich Alle sammeln müssen, welche dem Präsidentschafts-Kandidaten der Pseudo-Demokratie, Wm. J. Bryan, die unter dem Deckmantel der Doppelwährung für Fiat-Geld, für die Vernichtung kontraktmäßiger Verpflichtungen, für Kommunismus und Gesetzverachtung eintritt, die möglichst wuchtige Niederlage bereiten wollen.

Es wird in der Hand McKinley's und seiner Partei liegen, eine solche Sammlung zu einer höchst wirksamen zu machen. Wird der Mann und werden die Führer seiner Partei so weit aus sich herausgehen können, um ihr Verhalten den Umständen anzubequemen und das Vertrauen zu erwecken, daß die Partei ihren Sieg klug genug benutzen wird, um ihn zum Ausgangspunkte einer Reform zu machen, durch welche der Silber-Agitation ihr schärfster Stachel entzogen würde? Wenn McKinley und seine Freunde dies nicht verstehen, so bleibt der Ausgang der kommenden Wahl sehr zweifelhaft; und wenn die republikanische Partei siegt und fortfährt, sich zum Werkzeug der Elemente zu machen, deren Treiben die Ausartung der Demokratie in eine anti-kapitalistische, revolutionäre Partei allein möglich gemacht hat, so wird die letztere Partei in kurzer Zeit doch die Oberhand gewinnen und der Union Erschütterungen bringen, welche sich nur mit denen vergleichen lassen, die aus der französischen Revolution hervorgingen.

Glauben McKinley und Genossen, daß sie jetzt die Situation beherrschen und sie beliebig ausbeuten können, so werden sie eine bittere Enttäuschung erleben, aber dann wird auch die Union einem traurigen Geschick verfallen. Die Wortführer der republikanischen Partei erwarten und verlangen mit Recht, daß jetzt jeder demokratische und unabhängige Wähler, welcher die gefährlichen Tendenzen des Chicagoer Konvents und die Folgen eines Sieges des Kandidaten dieses Konvents durchschaut, den Parteigeist und alle Bedenken gegen einen Sieg McKinley's abstreife und für diesen stimme. Aber diese demokratischen und unabhängigen Wähler erwarten und verlangen mit demselben Rechte, daß auch McKinley und seine Partei sich über ihren bisherigen Standpunkt erheben und sich ganz und voll der größeren Aufgabe hingeben, die ihnen in einer der gefährlichsten Krisen der Union erwachsen ist.

Die Zweifel an der Möglichkeit eines solchen Wachsthums haben die demokratischen und unabhängigen Bürger bis dahin auf Mittel und Wege fahnden lassen, um der Nothwendigkeit des Anschlusses an die republikanische Partei zu entgehen. Solche Fahndung hat sich als nutzlos erwiesen, und es hilft nichts mehr, als den alten Gegnern die Hand zu bieten. Von der Art, wie sie angenommen wird, wird der Ausgang des Kampfes und die Zukunft der Union abhängen.

"OUR ADHERENCE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

From the Staats Zeitung this morning.

The result of the Democratic Convention was decided Thursday through the acceptance of the platform, and the nomination of the candidate yesterday could not change the direction which the convention had given to the party's development. The majority has identified the party with a totally undemocratic and extremely dangerous currency standard, and has made this untenable economic policy, through its establishment and with several additions, the starting point for an assault upon property and the basis of the business life of the American people. The madness of manner in which the classes are thus to be set against each other does not change the danger of the undertaking. The necessity of frustrating this is recognized by those who must admit that the Republican Party, through its policy of fleecing the people, has contributed largely to just such a contest.

The misfortune of the situation is that one must join this party in order to combat the Democratic Party stamped with repudiation and revolution at Chicago, and we properly meet this disadvantage at the outset of the struggle. Yet we foster the hope that the Republican Party and its candidates will awaken to the knowledge of their mission to defend the country against the purpose of the degenerated Democracy and make the championship for financial honesty their highest aim, so that their old opponents may be enabled to support them.

As the Senate is completely in the hands of the silverites, the contest for the next House of Representatives must play a prominent part in the coming election. The sound-money people, without distinction, must give the party a helping hand. Whether the next Congress be Republican or Democratic is by no means as important as that it will be opposed to the silver swindle. If this be the case, then even a silver President will be of less danger, yet the Administration can do much toward maintaining a gold standard, through the execution of the laws.

The whole world will judge by the result of the coming Presidential election what guarantee the Union can offer for the continuance of orderly and well-regulated political and social conditions. Circumstances have made William McKinley the man around whom all those must rally who desire decisively to defeat the candidate of the Pseudo-Democracy, William J. Bryan, who stands for fiat money under the guise of bimetallism, for nullification of lawfully contracted liabilities, for communism and lawlessness.

It will depend on McKinley and his party Whether this rally can be made effective or not. Will the candidate and the leaders of his party be able to bury narrow partisanship and prejudice? Will they adjust their actions to existing conditions and awaken the confidence that the Republican Party will make a moderate and conservative use of its victory, making it the starting point of reforms through which the worst consequences of the silver movement can be prevented? If McKinley and his friends do not understand this, the result of the election will remain very doubtful, and if the Republican Party, after electing its candidate, should remain the servant of those elements whose actions alone have made possible the degeneration of the Democracy into a party of repudiators and revolutionists, the elements represented at Chicago will after all finally become our masters, and the Union will be opposed to attacks and shocks similar to those which emanated from the French Revolution.

If McKinley and his friends believe that they are now masters of the situation and can do as they please, they will not only be bitterly disappointed themselves, but the future of the Union will be very gloomy. The leaders of the Republican Party are justified if they expect and demand that equal justification that McKinley and his party also rise above their former narrow views and show themselves capable of dealing with the present crisis, one of the most dangerous in the life of the Union.

Grave doubts as to the possibility of such a development of McKinley and the party he represents have until now induced Democratic and independent voters to look for means by which they could avoid the necessity of supporting the Republican ticket. This has been shown to be hopeless, and there is no other way but to offer our support to our old opponents. The result of the election and the future of the Union will depend upon the way in which this offer is accepted.

STAR CAST GIVES "PATIENCE."

Lillian Russell, Henry E. Dixey, and Others Heard in the Opera.

Ever since Joseph Jefferson gathered a company of star actors around him for performances in "The Rivals," the singers in town have cherished a project to parallel that achievement with an exhibition of stars in light opera.

The project seemed likely to be abandoned until about a week ago, when some genius revived it in a form quite different from original plans, but retaining the star feature. A production of "Patience" at the Herald Square Theatre last night resulted. It was a benefit affair for Messrs. Steindorff and Ebert, the managers of the light opera that has entertained audiences recently at the American and Herald Square Theatres. It proved a great success as a demonstration, for the theatre was packed and flowers and encores kept the performance going until midnight.

Stage people filled the boxes and composed a good part of the audience. Mrs. Fernandez and Bijou Fernandez, Queenie Vassar, and Agnes Lane sold programmes and flowers in the lobby, and Adele Ritchie and Sylvia Gerrish were in the same attractive cluster. Seats were at a premium long before the performance began, and the standing crowd reached into the lobby. The beneficiaries counted up $2,000 when tickets gave out, toward making up the losses from their indoor venture after the weather became warm.

The cast was more notable than the performance. Lillian Russell, Sadie Martinot, Henry E. Dixie, and Aubrey Boucicault, the volunteer stars, had rehearsed for four days, and had mastered reasonably well their scores. The chorus, which had rehearsed six days, would have suffered from crudeness if it had not carried its work with high spirit, and if the audience had not been most indulgent. Well-known people served also in that capacity. Tony Pastor made his appearance in the chorus, disguised in a company of British dragoons, with E. J. Ratcliffe, R. E. Graham, and Emmett C. King as associates. Laura Clement and Matilda Scott Paine were in the chorus of women.

Miss Russell's friends were pleasantly assured last night that the wear on her voice which exhausted her in the Spring has been entirely overcome by rest. She looked remarkably well and sang quite as acceptably as at any time last season. Miss Martinot, one of the love-sick maidens, wore a flowing gown of sea-green silk that was studied closely enough through opera glasses to heighten the probability that it will soon win the flattery of imitation. Mr. Dixey's nimble legs and speaking gesticulation were most amusingly displayed, and Mr. Carleton, the rival aesthete, not only furnished the most tuneful singing of the evening, but his appearance was notable in that he assumed the part for the first time since its original production at the Standard Theatre, fifteen years ago.

The cast was as follows:

Patience.....Miss Lillian Russell
Lady Angela.....Miss Sadie Martinot
Lady Saphir.....Miss Dorothy Morton
Lady Ella.....Miss Lillian Swain
Lady Jane.....Miss Flora Finlayson
Reginald Bunthorne.....Mr. Henry E. Dixey
Archibald Grosvenor.....Mr. W. T. Carleton
Colonel Calverley.....Mr. William McLaughlin
Duke of Dunstable.....Mr. J. F. Sheehan
Major Murgatroyd.....Mr. Aubrey Boucicault

Among the extras in the chorus were Lawrence Hanley, W. R. Bernard, John G. Bell, J. Silvers, Francis Neilson, E. J. Ratcliffe, J. Frankau, R. E. Graham, Beresford Webb, Miss Laura Clement, R. A. Roberts, Joseph Lynde, Tony Pastor, Emmett C. King, and Matilda Scott Paine.

It was said at the box office late in the evening that the singers were so well pleased with their reception that one or two special performances of "Patience" might be given by the same company before the opening of the regular season.

WHERE INGALLS "IS AT."

His Speech on the Money Question in the Senate.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why is it necessary to "smoke" J. J. Ingalls to find out "where he is at" on the money question? Don't you remember his celebrated speech in the Senate on the image and superscription of Caesar, made Jan. 14, 1891? In this speech Mr. Ingalls said:

I have been for the free coinage of silver from the outset, and I am free to say that after having observed the operations of the act of 1878 I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of that legislation and the futility of the accusations by which it was assailed. * * * Money is the creation of law, and the American people have learned that lesson, and they are indifferent to the assaults, they are indifferent to the arguments, they are indifferent to the aspersions which are cast upon them for demanding that the law of the United States shall place the image and the superscription of Caesar upon gold enough, upon silver enough, and upon paper enough to enable them to transact without embarrassment, without hindrance, without delay, and without impoverishment their daily business affairs, and that shall give them a measure of values that will not make their earnings and their belongings the sport and the prey of speculators. F. J. R.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10, 1896.

Transaction Declared Off.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 10.

A Springfield business man who has been negotiating with London investors for the sale of a two-thirds interest in a large manufacturing concern in New-England, received this message by cable from their representative yesterday: "Impossible to do anything with Americans on account of action of Chicago Convention." The proposed sale would have brought over $700,000 in British money to this side.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN NEWPORT.

A Great Number of Guests Arrive at the Popular Watering Place.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—The most delightful social incident of the evening was a dinner given by Mrs. McAdoo, wife of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, on the Dolphin. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Rear Admiral Erben, Col. and Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. Theodore N. Gibbs, T. Ranford Beaty, and Mrs. Richardson Clover. The floral decorations were charming.

Mrs. Cornelius Vandervilt entertained at luncheon to-day, and to-night Mrs. Theodore M. Davis entertained at dinner.

Mrs. C. L. Best sent out several cards to-day for a reception at her cottage, Wednesday, in honor of Baron and Baroness Louis De Levay, the latter formerly Miss De Wolfe of Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen and Count and Countess Orlowski arrived from New-York to-day to pass the Summer with the Countess's father, Frederic W. Stevens.

Mrs. William B. Ogden and Woodbury Kane of New-York also arrived for the Summer to-day.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were: Richard Whitney, Miss Hellesen, Irving Spear, Max Jones, I. W. Huffington of New-York; R. N. Thomas, D. W. Low, Robert I. Peabody, Fred W. Moore, Lander Bouve, F. N. Stearnes, John S. Blake, W. N. Bean, H. E. Swetland, J. S. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Fletchi, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, Frank B. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Boyd of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thomas of Wilmington, Del.; David Peffer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Nowland, A. R. Davis, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss P. A. Pearson, Miss Louise M. Greene of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bailey, Frank W. Griswold of Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kent of Pittsfield, N. H.; W. O. Turrell of Syracuse, E. Ernest Warren of Baltimore, Mrs. Lander Bouve, Miss Bouve,

RECEIVED BY THE PRINCE

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY PASS IN REVIEW.

A Visit to Marlborough House and a Reception by the Prince and Princess of Wales—The Company Cheered on Its March Through London—Complimented by the Prince and Given an Al Fresco Repast on the Lawn.

LONDON, July 10.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston were inspected by the Prince of Wales, who is Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, at Marlborough House, the London residence of his Royal Highness, this afternoon. The visiting company marched to Marlborough House at 4 o'clock. The route was gay with flags and lined with crowds of cheering spectators.

The visitors were enthusiastically received at Marlborough House, where crowds of brightly dressed ladies and courtiers were assembled in the garden, with the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud; the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, United States Ambassador Bayard, Gen. Sir. Dighton Probyn, Controller and Treasurer of the Prince of Wales's Household; Major Gen. Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and others.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London, commanded by the Earl of Denbigh, Lieutenant Colonel of the company, guarded the terrace. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company upon entering the grounds formed in double line, with battalion front, upon the lawn. The Honourable Artillery Company then formed right and left flanks. The Prince of Wales, wearing the uniform of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Duke of York, in the uniform of the Volunteers, each accompanied by his staff, inspected both companies. The Ancient and Honorable marched past in review order in company fronts, and then re-formed their line in a hollow square. The Prince of Wales then addressed Colonel Walker and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, saying:

"The Princess and myself are exceedingly glad to see you at our home, and hope that you will carry back to America pleasant recollections and good ideas of all that you have seen during your visit to England, and remember that you have been received here not only as foreigners, but as a part of ourselves. I can assure you once more of the pleasure given to the Princess and myself in receiving you."

The officers of the Ancient and Honorable Company were then ordered to fall out of the ranks. The officers then marched in single file past the Prince of Wales, whom they saluted, Col. Walker reading off their names as they passed. The Princess of Wales bowed to each officer as he passed her. Afterward an alfresco repast of champagne, ices, fruits, &c., was served to the guests on a large marquee on the lawn.

Major Childs introduced Messrs. Cahill and Brooker, respectively the oldest and the youngest members of the Ancient and Honorable Company, to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in acknowledging the introduction, repeated his expressions of gratification at receiving the company, and jokingly added that both Messrs. Cahill and Brooker looked like young men. Mr. Cahill is seventy-four years of age.

The programme for the entertainment of the visitors included a smoking concert tonight at the Armory House, Finsbury, the headquarters of the London Honourable Artillery Company. Col. Walker and almost all the other members of the Boston organization were present. Among the other guests were the Duke of York, son of the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, father-in-law of the Duke of York; Lord Methuen, and a number of military and other notable personages.

The affair was highly successful. The programme was a lengthy one, and was made up of selections by professional musicians, singers, and comedians. The audience separated at a very late hour, and the Americans proceeded to the Hotel Cecil, where they are sojourning.

INSURGENT DEFEATS REPORTED.

A Cuban Patriot to be Shot To-day for Rebellion.

HAVANA, July 10.—Cornelio Herrera Hernandez was sentenced to death at Matanzas to-day for the crime of rebellion, and will be shot to-morrow morning.

Col. Pinto reports that he found rebel groups, commanded by Baldomero Acosta, near Hoyo Colorado, Province of Havana, and that after a serious engagement he defeated them. The rebel loss was ten killed and one captured. The troops lost two wounded, including the Lieutenant commanding the guerrillas. The troops followed in pursuit of the rebels, and met them in a camp in the Frances ranch. The Spanish vanguard opened fire on the rebels, killing two of them. The others finally disappeared.

Col. Escamo reports that, acting under orders, he left Canas, Province of Pinar del Rio, but his march was stopped by heavy rains. The day after leaving Canas he met the enemy's vanguard near San Juan de Dios. The insurgents were intrenched in the Jobo heights, and it was necessary to fire thirteen artillery shots to dislodge them. The rebel position was abandoned after an hour's fighting. The insurgents left six dead on the field. The losses of the troops were one killed and one wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT HEARD.

No Knowledge of France's Alleged Designs Toward Crete.

LONDON, July 10.—The Government was questioned in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the truth of the statements contained in a special news dispatch from Athens, published in The Westminster Gazette yesterday, that Russia was prompting France to occupy Crete and hold that island against Great Britain's tenure of Cyprus; that the Greek Government had become alarmed and was inducing the Cretans to accept the terms of the Porte, and that the British fleet had been so strengthened as to practically blockade the island of Crete.

Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the Government had not heard of any of these things, and regarded them as extremely improbable.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BOURRET.

He Died in Paris Yesterday, After Being in the College Three Years.

PARIS, July 10.—Cardinal Bourret, Bishop of Rodez, died to-day.

Joseph Christian Ernest Bourret was born Dec. 9, 1827. He entered the Congregation of Priests of the Oratory and was made a doctor of theology in 1857. He later became Professor of Ecclesiastical Law at the Sorbonne. He was named Bishop of Rodez in July, 1871, and was preconized on Oct. 27 of the same year and made a Cardinal in 1893.

Fell from Her Wheel and Died.

LONDON, July 10.—Mrs. Anna Hodgins, wife of a well-known Canadian barrister, while riding a bicycle in Battersea Park on Wednesday fainted and fell from her wheel. Mr. John Burns, the labor leader and member of Parliament for Battersea and Clapham, lifted Mrs. Hodgins from the ground and carried her to the park lodge, where she died in a few minutes. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the cause of her death was apoplexy.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

LONDON, July 10.—The Deceased Wife's Sister bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords to-night by a vote of 204 to 142. The Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Rutland, and the whole clerical clique in the House of Lords did their utmost to defeat the measure, but their efforts were unavailing.

To Extend Civil Service Rules.

The Kings County War Veterans' Association intend to try to compel the bridge Trustees to apply civil service rules. At the present time Superintendent Martin judges of the fitness of all employes. They are not under the civil service rules.

HANNA AND McKINLEY HAPPY.

They Are Told Bryan Cannot Carry His Own State.

CANTON, Ohio, July 10.—Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had a long conference with Major McKinley this afternoon. The finishing touches were given to the list of members of the Executive and Advisory Committees and the personnel of the two organizations will be very soon given to the public. The National Committee will meet in Cleveland next Wednesday, and the active work of the campaign will be straightway commenced.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna were to-cago Mr. Hanna appeared on the veranda. nomination was received. A few moments after the decisive ballot was cast at Chicago Mr. Hanna appeared on the verandah. His face was wreathed in smiles, and he was in the best of humor.

The nomination at Chicago was plainly not displeasing to the manager of the Republican National campaign. Mr. Hanna was outspoken in his denunciation of the Chicago platform and its dangerous and Populistic utterances, although he expressed regret that so many delegates representing one of the great parties of the United States should have been willing to adopt it. A platform of repudiation and dishonor is what Mr. Hanna called it, and he was supported in this opinion by several Democrats who happened to be present.

There is great distress among prominent Democrats here over their platform and candidate.

Major McKinley has received a dozen telegrams from Nebraska Democrats this evening denouncing Mr. Bryan as a Populist and declaring that he cannot carry his own State.

The prevailing notion here among Republicans and Democrats is that Mr. Bryan is more a Populist than a Democrat, and that he is a fitting exponent of the platform.

M. N. Wallace of Omaha, who has until lately been an active advocate of free silver, said to Major McKinley this evening that Mr. Bryan would not receive the support of the conservative Democrats of his own State, and that he would without doubt be indorsed by the National Convention of Populists in St. Louis. He said further that throughout the West Mr. Bryan was regarded rather as a Populist than as a Democrat.

Several local Democrats of prominence have to-day informed Major McKinley that they could not support the Chicago platform and nominee, and that they would vote for him. During the day a score of telegrams have been received by Major McKinley congratulating him upon the indorsement he has received from prominent opposition journals.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BRYAN.

Bland Says He Will Give Support—Encouragement from Populists.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Within a few minutes after the nomination for President was announced telegrams of congratulation began to pour in to Mr. Bryan at his hotel. They were from all parts of the country. Among them were several from Republican and Populist leaders, especially in the Western States, all pledging support for Mr. Bryan in the coming campaign. Among the telegrams were the following:

Sidney, Neb., July 10.—May the Lord, with the assistance of the Democrats and the Populists, install you in the White House next March.
ROBERT S. OBERFELDER.

Mount Vernon, Ill., July 10.—Accept congratulations. Convention will support you.
H. G. JONES.

Omaha, Neb., July 10.—All Nebraskans feel pardonable pride in your nomination and recognize the fitness of your selection as the ablest advocate of the views dominating the convention and embodied in the platform.
JOHN M. THURSTON.

Lebanon, Mo., July 10.—Congratulations. I will support you with all my heart. R. P. BLAND.

Lima, Ohio, July 10.—I congratulate you and the people of the United States. You will get the Populist vote of Ohio.
S. M. FINK.

Piqua, Ohio, July 10.—The people of Piqua are happy. Fireworks and great demonstration.
CHARLES KEIFER.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—All Lincoln rejoices. Whistles are blowing and bells ringing and bonfires burning in pride of your genius, which rises with the mantle of Jefferson in a place of oratory unsurpassed in all the ages, and moves toward the chair once occupied by him for whom this city was named.
J. H. BROADY.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10.—Congratulations. A National salute is being fired here in honor of your nomination by the Democratic Committee of Monroe County. You will carry New-York State. The people are with you.
B. S. BEAN.

San Francisco, July 10.—The Iroquois State League pledges California to you by 20,000 majority.
CHARLES T. WELLER.

Durango, Col., July 10.—We all send congratulations and promise the support of this great Southwest. Whistles are blowing, bells ringing, cannon firing, bands playing, and everything in Durango a-go. No such rejoicing was ever heard of in this section.
H. GARRANATI,
Chairman Populist Convention.

Many other similar messages were received.

Tammany Comes Home.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Tammany men, delegates and all, with few exceptions, left for New-York to-night on their special trains. They expect to reach the Grand Central Station before 10 o'clock to-morrow night. James W. Boyle and a few other Tammany delegates were in their seats at to-night's session. The departure of Tammany before final adjournment has no significance except that the trains had been ordered for to-night.

Prout Restored to His Mother.

Morris Prout, who was in a cataleptic sleep for more than thirty days, was restored to his mother yesterday in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, by order of Justice Stover. Counsel for the mother secured a writ of habeas corpus, directing Pauline Krueger of 163 East Seventy-fifth Street, who succeeded in awakening the boy by the magnetic treatment, to produce him in court. Mrs. Prout claimed that Mrs. Krueger would not permit her to see the boy, and drove her away whenever she or his brother called to see him.

Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

The management of Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach, purpose this evening, in addition to the war spectacle "Cuba," to duplicate the brilliant fireworks display of the Fourth of July. By many it was considered the finest thing of the kind that had been given in years. Moreover, it will be the last performance in this country of Welsman, the expert tight-rope walker, whose daring acts in midair have attracted so much attention. Welsman leaves here next week to fulfill an engagement in the Crystal Palace, London.

Chapel in the House of Parliament.

From The London Chronicle.

St. Stephen's Chapel, in the ancient crypt of the House of Commons, in which the Speaker's infant granddaughter was christened, occupies the site of a much older building, which was totally destroyed by fire in 1834. It is a magnificent specimen of florid Gothic architecture, while the rich ornamentation of the sacred edifice is in the best fourteenth century style. Nearly forty years ago the body of an eminent Church dignitary—presumed to have been that of William Lyndwoode, Bishop of St. David's, and Keeper of the Privy Seal—was discovered in the north wall of the crypt, the remarkable part of the affair being that the body was, literally speaking, built into the masonry of the wall with no further protection or covering than the linen shroud in which it was enveloped. The original chapel was erected by King Stephen, and then rebuilt by Edward I., burnt down in 1298, re-erected by Edward II and Edward III., and, as we have stated, burned down again in 1834.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Page M. Baker of New-Orleans.

—PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

—HOLLAND—The Rev. Ernest Stires of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister at Washington.

—MARLBOROUGH—Judge Richard M. O'Brien of New-Orleans.

—GILSEY—John Haggart and W. W. Montague, formerly members of the Canadian Ministry.

—PARK AVENUE—Pom Kwan Soh, Corean Minister at Washington, and Bong Sun Pak, Secretary of Legation.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Judge John M. Hall, Prof. George J. Brush, and William D. Bishop of Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Baron von Richenau of the German Embassy at Washington, D. T. Mertyago of the Russian Legation, and Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati.

BRYAN, FREE SILVER, AND REPUDIATION

Continued from Page 2.

dropped into their seats. After 8 o'clock the seats in the body of the hall filled rapidly.

Delegates Are Curious.

Delegates as they arrived displayed a strong desire to know whether any pins had been set up during the recess. The Boies men alone appeared indifferent to the outcome. They had seen the convention stampede to Bryan on the strength of a fool speech by the candidate, and were censuring themselves for permitting their own man to remain at home.

"If Boies had been here, the outcome might have been different," said one disconsolate Iowan.

The chances are that the result would have been the same, Boies or no Boies.

All sorts of rumors were in and about the hall between the hours of 8 and 9. One was that Arthur Sewell of Maine was to have second place on the ticket. Another made Garland of Arkansas Bryan's running mate. Talk of John R McLean continued to be heard.

By the time the convention was called to order it was known definitely that an effort would be made to adjourn until to-morrow morning, and that it would be antagonized. There were at this time 10,000 persons in the brilliantly lighted building.

Only half of the Pennsylvania delegation were in their places, and there were empty chairs in all the reservations of the Northern and Eastern Democrats. Tammany was represented by Amos Cummings and John Boyle. They said they proposed to stay and see the curtain ring down on the show.

Gen. Bragg Makes a Protest.

As soon as Chairman White could quiet the noisy, nervous mass of humanity he introduced Gen. E. C. Bragg of Wisconsin, the hardest and most obstinate fighter of all the gold men, and as the closing incident in the political riot which had nominated Mr. Bryan the Wisconsin man protested against the theft of the banner of his State during the Bryan saturnalia.

Gen. Bragg spoke as follows:

I rise, Mr. Chairman, on a question of State privilege. When the delegation of Wisconsin was to-day engaged in private consultation as to what should be done by it in the future, some gentlemen—I suppose he was a gentleman; in fact I know him to be such—stole the colors of our State and passed them as the representation of my delegation and of my State, into the trail of the victor for whom we had refused to cast our votes. I make this statement, not in order to cast reflection upon anybody, but simply to place the State which I represent as its Chairman, right, so that the record will show that we trailed not the Wisconsin "badger" behind the votes of the majority of this convention. [Cheers.]

Chairman White would not entertain Gen. Bragg's "question of State privilege," as the latter had called it, and he took occasion to predict that in November Gen. Bragg would be found supporting the ticket.

Gen. Bragg was about to leave the platform when Delegate Dockery of Wisconsin, one of the General's silverite opponents, advanced front to reply. Gen. Bragg shook his fist in Dockery's face and advised him not to speak. Dockery shook his head and started to address the Chair. Senator White cut him short with the statement that he would not countenance factional disputes. This ended the episode.

Motion for Adjournment.

After the wrathy Wolverines had resumed their seats, the Chairman called for the business on hand, the nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate. Gov. Stone of Missouri took the platform and moved a recess until noon to-morrow. This was amended to 10 o'clock. On this proposition the leaders who had been in the saddle all the week found their Populist followers divided. The scheme of a recess came from Senator Jones of Arkansas, the Chairman of the free-silver steering committee. He was afraid to nominate a Vice Presidential candidate while the crowd was still rampant.

His forces never have been well in hand on any question except those involving the "turning down" of the Eastern States on the silver question, and the cyclone which had swept Bland and Boies and Blackburn off the earth and landed Bryan on the ticket had broken such lines as he had. Hence, Senator Jones wanted an adjournment.

The galleries and many of the delegates did not desire to quit and a roll call of States was ordered.

Disorder prevailed while this was in progress. Chairman White was utterly unable to control the convention. Sometimes, when delegates arose to address him, he made flippant replies.

Row Among Illinois Men.

A row broke out in the Illinois reservation, and one of the delegates demanded a poll of that State.

"What's the matter with Illinois now?" screamed Mr. White.

The delegation was poiled amid great confusion.

After this there were scenes which probably have never been paralleled in a National Convention. The session broke up a howling, screaming mob. It was worse than a rump convention of Socialists. All rules were abandoned and parliamentary procedure was thrown away.

Chairman White's face was scarlet. He pranced about the platform. At intervals he took one gavel and one of the clerks seized another, and the two beat tattoos on the desks in a regular "cooper's chorus."

The attempt to call the roll of States was kept up. Some voted "Aye," some "No." The reading clerk was a tall, lank Southerner, with a hair that fell down almost to his shoulders. He held the list of States in one hand, a gavel in the other, and alternately pounded and yelled.

Regardless of the announcement made by the State Chairmen, he announced each State "Aye," with a fierce nasal scream that could be heard above the din.

"Sit Down!" Yelled the Chairman.

Whenever it seemed good to him, Chairman White stepped forward and repeated the yell or made irrelevant remarks. "Sit down, every one of you!" he screamed. No one could tell what were the actual votes of the States, but all were reported as in favor of adjournment, and before any announcement of the result, the crowd was yelling and crowding toward the door.

"Tickets will be good for to-morrow's session for all of you who behave yourselves!" screamed Chairman White, and he sank back into a chair, utterly beaten in his attempt to manage the convention. The crowd took its time in leaving the Coliseum.

SENATOR JONES'S WEAK HEART.

It Might Have Broken if Adjournment Had Not Been Taken.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Discussing the adjournment to-night, Senator Jones said to a representative of The United Press:

"It was the wise thing to do. It would break my heart if we had through any slip spoiled the work we have done. We began this work twelve months ago, and have done it thoroughly, making no mistakes up to this hour. It would have been too hazardous a thing to have rushed in, simply to enable us to get away, and nominated a man to-night without giving the subject any consideration.

"We might have named the right man, and again we might have put a man on the ticket who would have ruined us. So far as I am concerned, I could not tell at this moment who would be my choice. I thought, when we adjourned this afternoon, that I knew the proper man, but since then I have learned sufficient to persuade me that it would be fatal to nominate him.

"We lose nothing by taking our time, and when we shall have named the whole ticket it will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

ALTGELD'S POWER DEFIED.

Illinois Delegation Split on the Vice Presidency.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The division in the Illinois delegation on the question of adjournment to-night surprised many of the politicians. Up to this time, Gov. Altgeld had delivered the 48 votes of Illinois as he saw fit. He delivered them for adjournment and then the vote was challenged.

Altgeld got 24 votes for adjournment and the opposition to adjournment got 11. There were 13 absentees.

The vote indicates that there is a break in the delegation on the Vice Presidential candidate. One of the Illinois delegates declared that the adjournment was in the interest of those who wanted to beat McLean for Vice President. Altgeld is opposed to McLean, but some of the Illinois delegates want to vote for him.

Altgeld, according to information from a reliable source, does not favor the nomination of Mr. McLean because McLean is rich. The great Illinois demagogue wants the ticket to be made up of representatives of the "toiling masses." According to his assertions, on the platform of the Coliseum, the wild, unreasoning movement which has found expression here has supporters in every corner of the land, and it would be tempting defeat to put a "plutocrat" like McLean on the ticket. Altgeld may not have his way and McLean may be nominated, but the friends of the Ohio man are much worried over the outlook. When McLean this afternoon withdrew his name as a candidate for the Presidency in favor of Bryan, he followed the plan which has been close to his heart for months, and placed himself in a position for a boost into second place. His enemies are glad to know that he is now on the anxious seat.

George Fred Williams has given the leaders the impression that he would like to make the race on the ticket with Bryan. If Altgeld and his associates could stand a union of Nebraska and Beacon Street on a free-coinage platform, there ought to be a chance for McLean.

Some of the politicians say the slate will be wiped clean to-morrow, and a man not yet mentioned selected.

SENATOR HILL STARTS FOR HOME.

No Significance to be Attached to His Absence from the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Ex-Secretary Whitney and his party, including John D. Crimmins, Charles R. Miller, Thomas F. Ryan, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, James J. Martin, ex-Mayor Grant, and Col. John R. Fellows, started for home at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Their special cars were attached to the New-York Central Limited, over the Lake Shore Railroad.

Senator Hill, Perry Belmont, and James W. Hinkley also went home with Mr. Whitney's party. Ex-Gov. Flower explained tonight that Senator Hill made arrangements for his departure in the belief that there would be no night session.

"I was a Democrat before this convention and I am a Democrat still." These were the words of Senator Hill when he was asked late this afternoon to express an opinion upon the selection of Mr. Bryan. Further than this, the Senator said, he did not care to talk. When the proper time shall arrive, his views upon this convention's results, he said, would be fully set forth.

Mr. Hill was not in his seat with the New-York delegation during the day, and this gave rise to sensational rumors to the effect that the New-York Senator had decided to bolt the convention, and that his absence from this morning's session was due to this determination. When Mr. Hill was told of the rumors he said:

"Absolutely absurd. Must I attend every session? You know I have been working day and night since I came to Chicago, and I found myself this morning completely played out. This is why I was absent from the convention to-day, and you may deny all statements to the contrary upon my authority." As the Senator stepped into a carriage to go to his train, a Bryan enthusiast rushed up and, grasping him by the hand, said: "Senator, we all love you. I know you'll support Bryan, won't you?"

Mr. Hill looked at the man disdainfully and made no reply.

In explaining why he left Chicago before the convention finished its labors, the Senator said:

"We were under the impression that the convention would finish this afternoon, and accordingly we decided last night to leave on the North Shore Express at 5:30 o'clock, Mr. Whitney having ordered his private car attached to that train. There is no significance in our returning home before the finish of the convention."

PEFFER IS HAPPY.

Says Bryan Can Get Populist Support by Giving Cabinet Offices.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Much joy and satisfaction are manifested among the free-silver voters of Kansas over the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President. Particularly is this true of Populists and free-silver Democrats. Bryan is well known in Kansas, and it is believed he will poll 5,000 more votes for the free-silver cause than would any other candidate. Senator Peffer, speaking of the Populists of the West, to-night said: "That is a splendid nomination. As a Populist and advocate of the free coinage of silver, I am pleased with the outcome of the Chicago Convention, and I am certain I express the sentiments of my party when I say that the silver forces of the West will indorse its action. The platform with a single exception will be satisfactory to Populists.

"Mr. Bryan is not old enough to have fallen irretrievably into old-fashioned Democratic grooves. He is not and cannot be made a mossback. He belongs to the young men of the Nation and his candidacy will inspire the young people with hope that no old Democratic name could give. If assurances can be given that in case of success Populists and silver Republicans will be fairly represented in the new Cabinet I think that the silver votes of the entire country will unite on Presidential electors, which would secure the election of Bryan. Let it be known that men like Morgan of Alabama, Daniel of Virginia, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Williams of Massachusetts, Altgeld of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska, Peffer of Colorado, and some representative Populist of the Pacific States would be selected as the new President's advisers, this young man Bryan would carry the country with an enthusiasm unparalleled in our history."

NAMED ON "HANGMAN'S DAY."

Superstitious Bryan May Find His Time of Nomination Ominous.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The new Populists are inclined to be superstitious, for several of the speakers in their convention, notably Mr. Bryan, now their candidate for President, alluded to the nomination of "Napoleon" McKinley on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo as ominous of Republican defeat.

The Populists could not help it, but they made their nomination for President on Friday, a day regarded by many only moderately superstitious persons, as an unlucky day for such business.

The anxiety of the superstitious is increased by reference to the record.

Blaine and Logan were nominated on Friday, in June, 1884. The ticket was beaten.

At Minneapolis in 1892 Harrison and Reed were nominated on Friday.

They were beaten by Cleveland and Stevenson.

The apparently adverse influence of Friday upon nominations made on that day may not really depress the now buoyant Populist-Democrats, but reflection upon the matter may restrain comments from them that may provoke retorts about the inadvisability of naming Presidental candidates on "Hangman's Day."

SULZER AND GUY SUPPRESSED.

Their Attempt to Betray New-York Laughed Down by the Delegates.

CHICAGO, July 10.—While the New-York delegation was upholding the honor and decency of its State by refraining from voting to-day, William Sulzer was pleading and almost begged to be allowed to cast a vote for William Bryan. His request to be allowed so to violate the instructions of his State was simply laughed at. Senator Guy, sitting as alternate for Henry D. Purroy, also wanted to vote for Bryan, but saw that it was useless.

Quite a different example of loyalty to the State was shown by the other delegates when the Bryan jubilation was in progress. After that Populist had been nominated, the Bryan men were trying to carry the guidons of as many States as possible into the procession. Some of them started for New-York's guidon, but, like a flash, Col. McClellan, Delancey Nicoll, James J. Martin, and others surrounded the guidon and grimly warded all comers off.

They presented a sturdy picture as they stood there on guard, while the Bryan men ran riot. No crank got anywhere near the guidon of New-York.

Dr. Depew on the Situation.

LONDON, July 10.—In an interview Chauncey M. Depew said that he believed McKinley would be elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Depew said he foresaw the disintegration of the Democratic Party and the formation of a new opposition party. "The coming election," he said, "will give the silverites such a crushing defeat that the silver question will eternally disappear from American politics."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A General Belief that McKinley Will Elected.

LONDON, July 10.—Commenting to-morrow on the action of the Chicago Convention, The Standard will say that the only alternative for the honest-money Democrats is to rally to the support of McKinley, who now alone represents the forces of honesty and fair financial dealing. The paper assumes McKinley's election, and says it foresees that Great Britain will have to face downright commercial hostility. It concludes by saying that the collapse of Democracy and the triumph of McKinleyism will not gladden the hearts of Englishmen.

The Daily News will say that Bryan's views are great nonsense; nevertheless, he is a perfectly logical bimetallist. McKinley is almost certain to win. Anyhow, he is sound on the money question, despite his rampant protectionism.

The Times will say: "It will be a severe wrench for sound Democrats to bring themselves to vote for a Republican, but there is a possibility that they will come to that. The Chicago platform has put an end to party allegiance."

Mr. Goldsmith Robbed.

Henry J. Goldsmith, a lawyer, one of the shining lights of the Martin Engle Club, that has succeeded the old John J. O'Brien Club, will return from the Chicago Convention without his large diamond stud, which was the pride and envy of his fellow-club members. He sent two telegrams yesterday—one to Martin Engle and another to "Silver-Dollar" Smith—telling them that he had been robbed of all his money and diamonds, and asking them to send him on money at once to pay his expenses back. They sent $25.

WHAT NEW-YORK PAPERS SAY

The New-York Herald.

The New-York Herald to-day reprints The Sun editorial of yesterday morning coming out for Mr. McKinley, and adds:

These are our sentiments and those of every true, honest, and loyal American, whose word is as good as his bond.

The New-York Sun.

The Chicago candidate is the Hon. William Jacobin Bryan of Nebraska, the youthful rhetorician of winning manners and melodious voice, just one year past the minimum of the Presidential age.

This nomination is the outcome of no preliminary scheming. It is purely accidental and emotional. Mr. Bryan having captivated the fancy of the orazy crowd by a speech, in which the brutalities and ferocities of Tillman's well-known harangue were paraphrased in more elegant diction, with some of the graces of oratory, and in a voice audible in every part of the convention hall.

Just as during the French Revolution one demagogue swiftly supplanted another in the affections of the mob and for a time held the supreme place of power, so the revolutionists and repudiators of the Chicago assembly or Convention have with bewildering rapidity transferred their allegiance through a succession of Populist favorites. Altgeld, Bland, Tillman, Bryan have been in turn the heroes of an hour. It was the lot of the boy orator of the Platte to charm the imaginations of the revolutionists and repudiators during the hour immediately preceding the balloting. He made himself heard; he said nothing pleasant to the ears of Populism, or discordant with the platform, and the convention made him its candidate for President!

This is the most effective illustration possible of the government by ill-regulated emotion and fickle passion which we should have if the Chicago idea ever prevailed at the polls. It is an awful warning to the people of this country.

As for Mr. Bryan himself, it becomes his fortune or misfortune to have his name inseparably connected with a movement doomed to be not less odious in history because defeated.

The Sun has another editorial entitled "No Third Candidate; Stand Together" "No Third Candidate; Stand Together." In this it says:

Every Democratic vote cast for William McKinley as the representative of honest money and the Nation's honor and the preservation of Democratic institutions against the wild hordes now preparing to attack them will do just twice as much service for the common cause as can be done by a Democratic vote for a third candidate demanding no chance of election.

Let every Democrat who appreciates the magnitude of the present crisis keep this fact steadily in mind: His vote for McKinley and Hobart is worth double his vote for the best Democrat that the same part of the party could put up as a protest against the iniquity consummated at Chicago.

Is there any sincere Democrat who, understanding all that the election means for our beloved country, is willing to cut his vote in two this year, to deprive his ballot of one-half its efficiency?

Mass every honest American vote on one candidate representing honest money, the Nation's honor, and the intention of this people to preserve the Government and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shrieking its battle cry, and Anarchy is lurking close behind in the rear with torch in hand.

McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political affiliations are nothing. Accident has decreed that he shall stand for the time for something a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

The New-York Recorder.

The boom of Bland failed because he lacks the elements that Bryan has—refinement, education, character, and breadth of thought. No matter how bitterly opposed any reader may be to the ideas underlying the Nebraskan's speech to the Chicago Convention, it is impossible not to be impressed with the force of his way of putting them. He is evidently a Populist rather than a Democrat, and as such is thoroughly representative of the convention.

He is a rampant free-trader, and his hope of making any showing of electoral votes in the manufacturing States is correspondingly small. William McKinley more than ever is likely to be the next President of the United States, but Bryan will put some interest into the campaign. The issue will be clean-cut. No quibbling and no hypocrisy is possible. That, at least, is something to be thankful for.

This selection is a fitting end of a most extraordinary convention. As the Jacobins across the sea chose passion instead of reason for their guide, and were ever ruled by the men of fiery tongue and no sense of restraint, the imitators at Chicago have held the most hysterical convention on record, and have chosen above all others the man who appealed most to their passions.

Democrats of great ability and experience in lawmaking and in administration have been tossed aside for one whose sole public service has been for two terms in Congress, in which it is not known that he ever framed or helped to frame a practical measure, and who never had the least administrative experience in Nation, State, county, or town office. His career consisted of two brilliant but sadly superficial speeches, crammed with the unlimited assertion which a fiery imagination suggests in place of fact or reasoning. If a blessing to the people in that capacity, he was not recognized. Elected on the tidal wave of 1890 by 7,000 plurality, he barely crawled back.

What a Southern Man Predicts.

Col. Means of North Carolina, who presented the sound-money platform at the convention in his State is in Brooklyn. He is a gold-standard man. He said last evening: "I am an old Confederate soldier, a Democrat of Democrats, and my party has always commanded my warmest support, but I cannot work or vote for the platform or the candidates of the Chicago Convention. I believe that McKinley will carry my State by at least 25,000 majority."

Shot Him for Stealing Apples.

In the Morrisania Police Court yesterday Magistrate Brann committed in $5,000 bail for further examination next Wednesday Herman Loger, nineteen years old, of 1,047 Tiffany Street, who shot Andrew McKegney, thirteen years old, of 1,836 Washington Avenue. McKegney was seen by Loger climbing an apple tree, which Loger was watching for the owner. McKegney paid no attention to Loger's order to come down. Loger fired a shot, which took effect in the boy's ankle.

Italian Chamber of Commerce Elects.

The annual election of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New-York was held at its headquarters, 24 State Street, yesterday, with the following results: President—C. A. Barattoni, for a term of three years; Vice Presidents—A. Zucca and G. Cella; Treasurer—A. Minaldi; Directors—M. H. Barliath, L. Gandolfi, E. Marchi, V. Maffei, I. Marcadante, A. Musica, F. Romeo, and G. Tolentino. The retiring President, A. E. Cargua, was by a unanimous vote, elected Honorary President for life, in acknowledgment of his faithful and useful services.

When you reach home worn out with over work, or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with POND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

MR. LEFEVRE'S MISTAKE

NOT RESPECTFUL TO HIS EMPLOYERS IN A LETTER FOR SILVER.

The Epistle Was Printed in Montana as Showing the Growth of Silver Sentiment in the East—When the Paper Was Shown to the New-York Firm There Was Trouble, and Mr. Lefevre Is Now Sorry He Took Up His Pen.

H. Lefevre, a bookkeeper for E. B. Estes & Sons, wood turners and dealers in wood supplies and bicycle fittings at 45 John Street, has just furnished an illustration of the workings of silver fanaticism over common sense and decent gratitude. He came here about one year ago in straits, and obtained employment with that house. He is a Maryland man and fought under Stonewall Jackson in the rebellion. Afterward he seems to have drifted, landing finally in Utah. His last employment had been there prior to his reaching this city. Utah evidently did not agree with him financially, and he came here. E. B. Estes & Sons gave him something to do. He showed himself industrious and competent and seemed so loyal to the interests of the house that he was advanced in station until his pay was increased 50 per cent. above that at which he started less than twelve months ago.

The improvement in Lefevre's condition enabled him to bring his wife here and to establish himself comfortably at housekeeping. There was thus every reason why he should be pleased with New-York, as indeed, he seemed to be. He happened to be the only one of the firm's five bookkeepers not a Republican, but his advancement showed the firm cared nothing for his politics, so long as he did his work. So far as his experience went, also, he could refute completely any talk that a Western man had no chance in the East. The East had given him a good chance, at an age when chances are not plenty, and he had been made thoroughly comfortable here.

Early last month an inquiry for goods reached E. B. Estes & Sons from Kleinschmidt & Brother of Helena, Mon. The inquiry was answered, and about the time an order was expected came the following, under date of June 22, from Kleinschmidt & Brother:

We have concluded, with the present uncertain financial conditions, not to load ourselves up with anything new, and, in fact, not until the political question has been settled. We look for very stringent conditions, unless a free-silver ticket is elected this Fall, and as we are in a position to meet any condition we are going to be very conservative and buy nothing excepting what is absolutely necessary for the continuance of our business, until it shall develop whether goldbugism or the honest, constitutional money will prevail in this country.

The John Street house filed the letter away and thought no more of it. Mr. Lefevre saw it, however, and concluded to write to the Helena firm on his own account. Kleinschmidt & Brother thought the letter good enough to print, and it appeared in The Helena Independent of July 4 as an indication of the growth of silver sentiment in the East. The letter was as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 27.

R. H. Kleinschmidt, Esq., Helena:

Dear Sir: Being chief accountant in the office of E. B. Estes & Sons, I naturally came in contact with your letter to them relating to the depressed and uncertain condition of the country and your advocacy of the free-silver cause. I wish to say it was a timely response and struck home to Estes's gold plaster. You may perhaps remember me, as I was once the bookkeeper for Fred Kisel & Co. at Corinne, Utah, on the Utah and Northern Railway. While I am in New-York, I am with the West and South on the money question—as we have a constitutional law demanding both gold and silver. I want to see it carried out by the absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver. I would rather see it higher than 16 to 1, but this rather than not at all. The trusts and combinations of the East are gradually sapping the life out of the trade of our country, by breaking down honest competition. These trusts and Wall Street put the price on everything produced in this country and the producer has to stand it, which means the farmer and miner. I trust everything will be done by the silver advocates of both the great parties to unite on this important question, and now is the time. Delay is dangerous. The advice of the Whitneys and the Clevelands must be no longer followed in this matter. I would refer these to the letter of D. B. Hill in 1893, republished in all the papers last year, in which he said the campaign of 1896 must be fought with free silver as the leading issue. I will vote for a silver candidate this Fall were it the only free-silver vote cast in this State. But, Sir, let me tell you there are lots of them here. I trust you to say I am with you. Down with the gold bug! to say I am with you. Down with the goldbug!

H. LEFEVRE.

W. C. Estes, Treasurer of the firm of E. B. Estes & Sons, was much surprised yesterday to see the letter, clipped from the Helena paper. He turned the clipping over to Mr. Lefevre, with the observation: "Isn't that a remarkable letter for you to write?" Mr. Estes's surprise was small in

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BOARD AFTER REBATE PAYERS.

Western Traffic Managers Receive Summonses That Take Them by Surprise—They Must Appear Before the Commission in Chicago on Aug. 4 and Answer, Under Oath, Questions Regarding the Payment of Rebates.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Much surprise and some consternation were caused yesterday among the traffic officials of the principal Western roads by receiving summonses to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in the United States Circuit Courtroom at Chicago, on Aug. 4, and make answer under oath whether they have directly or indirectly given undue preferences or advantage by paying rebates or making other unlawful concessions to shippers on business from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, and all points east thereof.

The roads to be investigated are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Burlington and Northern, the Chicago Great Western, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Wabash, and the Wisconsin Central lines.

As no complainant is named, it is certain that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to institute these proceedings for the purpose of finding out whether the lines have been paying rebates and manipulating rates on grain, &c., from points in the West. An investigation of this kind is now likely to result seriously for some of the officials who have been violating the law. Under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Brown case, witnesses will be compelled to answer under oath all questions, even if it incriminates them.

This will be the first investigation of this nature since the Supreme Court declared the law Constitutional, and therefore great interest is manifested in its result. Railroads named above are ordered to file answers with the commission by July 23.

Grain Rates Reduced in the West.

Rates on grain and its products from Missouri River points to Chicago have been generally reduced. The Chicago Great Western Road a few days ago put the rate on grain down to 15 cents from Missouri River to Chicago. The executive officers discovered that the Alton had issued a new tariff far below those of the Chicago Great Western, and consequently nothing could be done but authorize all the roads to meet the Alton's rates.

The new tariffs are as follows: From Southwestern Missouri River points to Chicago—Wheat and flour, 18 cents per 100 pounds; corn, rye, oats, barley, cornmeal, brewers' grits, hominy, oatmeal, brewers' meal, and bran, 11 cents; flax and millet, 14 cents. This is a reduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and 9 cents on barley, corn, rye, oats, &c.

Sale of the Oregon Railway.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 10.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was sold, at Fairview, Oregon, yesterday, to Messrs. A. Marcus, Charles C. Beaman, and Charles S. Fairchild, purchasing committee appointed to buy the road for the Reorganization Committee. The price was $9,437,250, this being the highest bid. This sale was made in accordance with the plan of reorganization, which has been considered by bondholders during the past year. It is understood that Receiver and Manager McNeill will continue in charge, his management of the line being satisfactory to the bondholders. The party of New-Yorkers attending the sale went from here to Island City and Tekoa, to attend the sale of the Washington and Idaho Railroad to-day.

Mexican National's Southern Agent.

J. J. Griffin has been appointed General Southern Agent of the Mexican National Railroad, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. The General Southern Agent's territory comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River. Also, that portion of Tennessee east of the Louisville and Nashville line running through Mitchellsville and Prospect, including Nashville and points on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Western roads have instructed the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association to notify Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association that they will not cease the payment of commissions on tickets sold in Eastern territory. The answer is a final one, and it is feared that it will cause a furthre rupture of the already strained relations between Eastern and Western roads.

—B. L. Yoakum, who has been elected Manager and Vice President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, has resigned as general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé to take effect on July 30.

—Edward Shamp, formerly connected with the Southern Pacific at Fresno, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Maricopa and Phoenix, and Salt River Valley Roads in Arizona.

—Expert Stephen Little's report on the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will probably be submitted to the Reorganization Committee next week.

—A division of the National Association of Yardmasters has been organized in Chicago with R. W. Justin of the Rock Island as President.

—A special meeting of the Delaware River Railroad and Bridge Company will be held in Camden, N. J., on the 17th inst.

—A company entitled the Arkansas Central has been organized with $100,000 capital to build a short line in Clay County, Ark.

—P. P. Shelby has resigned as Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Great Northern and the office has been abolished.

—A. H. Steele of New-York has been elected President of the Titusville, Cambridge and Lake Erie Railroad.

—For the first week in July the Wabash Railway reports an increase in earnings of $12,588.

PROTECTED HER FATHER'S LIFE.

Kate Ennis Disarms a Bricklayer Evidently Bent on Violence.

Edward Ennis, a saloon keeper at 642 Ninth Avenue, was saved yesterday afternoon from what might have been a violent death at the hands of a drunken bricklayer, John Callahan. It was his pretty daughter, Kate, nineteen years old, who saved him.

Ennis, who is about sixty years old, had found it necessary to eject Callahan from his saloon at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for disorderly conduct. Ennis's shirt was torn in the work of ejection, and he sent to his rooms, above his store, for another one. His daughter Kate was just entering the barroom with the garment when Callahan returned.

The bricklayer had gone to his home at 642 Ninth Avenue, armed himself with a bar of iron about two feet long, and a revolver. As Callahan entered the saloon some one saw the bar of iron, which he carried behind his back, and called to Ennis to beware of the man. His shout attracted the attention of Callahan, and also of quick-witted Kate. In a moment Kate's strong, supple arms were around the desperate man, binding his arms to his side. He dropped the iron bar and partially turned in Kate's grasp. In doing so he revealed a huge revolver protruding from his hip pocket. Again Kate's quick work proved successful. She grabbed the revolver from its resting place and ran up stairs with it.

Baffled, Callahan ran from the place and into the arms of a policeman, who placed him under arrest and locked him up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The Hat Trade's Tribute.

The Hat Trade Memorial Fund Association met yesterday in Room 217, in the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, near Bond Street, to take action on the death of its late member, Daniel D. Youmans, who, with his wife, was killed in a carriage accident in Norway. Nearly all the manufacturers and retailers in the city were represented. George J. Ferry presided, and Julius Triest was Secretary. Suitable resolutions were adopted.

SALE OF THE ROBINSON STORES.

President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company Purchaser.

The Robinson Stores on the river front in Brooklyn were sold at auction in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday for $1,500,000.

The stores are on the East River, on Columbia, Congress, Warren, and Baltic Streets. There are twelve buildings, with a floor space of 500,000 feet. The property has a water frontage of 513 feet on Buttermilk Channel, between South and Hamilton Ferries, and includes three piers, with an area of 102,000 square feet. They will accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The sale included all the right, title, and interest in the property which belonged to the estate of the late Jeremiah P. Robinson, who was one of the pioneer storemen of that city.

Isaac Robinson, one of the defendants, was opposed to the sale at the present time, owing to the condition of the money and realty markets. Through his counsel application was made to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, for a temporary injunction restraining the sale at this time. The order that was granted was served at once, and the sale was postponed from 11 o'clock. The other persons interested in the property were active, and Justice Stover, at 12:20 o'clock, vacated the injunction, and the sale took place at 1 o'clock.

Auctioneer Harnett announced that the receipts from the stores for June had been $16,000, and that the net income for the year would be at least 5 per cent. on more than $2,000,000.

Thomas A. McIntyre, the President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, was the only bidder. He bid $1,450,000 for the property, and $50,000.

The Robinson Stores proved the only obstacle to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company in Brooklyn, but now that it has been purchased, this obstacle has been removed.

Mr. McIntyre, after the purchase, said he purchased the property in his own name and was not representing the company in the transaction.

UNWISE YOUNG MAN FROM MEXICO.

His Revolvers and Bowie Knife Get Him into Trouble.

Howard Bronson, a fine-looking boy of seventeen years, who said he had just come from his father's ranch in Mexico, was fined $10 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for carrying concealed weapons.

Bronson was found by a policeman yesterday morning at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. He was walking aimlessly around and when he failed to answer questions satisfactorily the policeman arrested him. When he was searched at the East Fifty-first Street Station he was found to have a belt around his waist in which were two revolvers and a bowie knife.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court Bronson said: "It is the custom where I came from for every one to carry a knife and pistols. I did not know that the laws of New-York prohibited it."

"Well," said Magistrate Mott, "you should have acquainted yourself with the laws of New-York before you came here as a walking arsenal. I will fine you $10. I could fine you on each weapon, but as you do not seem like a bad boy, I will be lenient."

The lad had not the money with which to pay the fine and was locked up. He said his mother had died and his father had sold the ranch and had sent him East to join a naval training ship at Newport. His fare was paid to New-York and a few extra dollars were given him. In addition to this he had a check for $5 on the Importers and Traders' National Bank, signed by Edward Kingsley and indorsed by G. D. Case.

The lad said he reached here on Saturday morning and thought he would stop a few days to see what New-York was like. He was intending, he said, to cash his check yesterday morning and go on to Newport.

A HAIR-RAISING VOICE.

What Court Officer Wooldridge Did with His Stentorian Tones.

Policeman Joseph D. Wooldridge, who has charge of the gate at Jefferson Market Police Court, prides himself on his stentorian voice. It has always been his delight to shout at persons who have the temerity to put their hats on before they are out of the courtroom, or who, through forgetfulness, neglect to remove their headgear as they enter the court.

While the court was drowsily proceeding yesterday afternoon, a tall, well-dressed stranger, with dark brown curly hair, stopped Policeman Woods in front of the court and asked him where to go to get a warrant for a man that had stolen the affections of his wife. Woods directed him to the court.

The stranger thanked him, and in his hurry to enter the courtroom forgot to remove his hat. As he was proceeding down the aisle, Wooldridge spied him.

"Take off your hat!" he ordered, in his most impressive tones.

The stranger stopped as if shot. He grasped convulsively at his hat. When he started again to go down the aisle he was halted a second time by the loud laughter of the spectators.

He stopped, gazed about, and then, suddenly looking at his hat, he saw that when he had taken it off he had unconsciously also pulled off his wig. He gave a gasp and fled from the courtroom.

CLEVER WORK OF SHERIFF'S DEPUTY

President Lazzaro Led Him a Chase to Escape Arrest.

A. E. Lazzaro, President of the Mercantile Supply Company, was arrested Thursday on a complaint of fraud made by the Wales Manufacturing Company of Boston. The arrest was made on an order signed by Justice Conlan in the City Court.

It was claimed that Lazzaro, through agents, obtained $200,000 of credit on the ground that the Mercantile Supply Company had a paid-up capital of $35,000. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the company had not filed a certificate of incorporation until after the representations upon which credit had been given.

The order of arrest was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Andrew J. McGivney, who traced Lazzaro to Pier 6 North River, where he was about to take a boat for Keyport, N. J.

When Lazzaro saw the Deputy Sheriff he ran down Washington Street to Thames and into a tenement house. McGivney, after a long chase up and down the roofs of the neighboring tenements, finally captured Lazzaro hiding behind a bed.

Lazzaro was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail.

A letter was received yesterday at the Sheriff's office from the plaintiff's attorneys especially commending the feat of Deputy Sheriff McGivney and John Flay, his assistant, in effecting the capture.

PAYING THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Delay in Meeting the July Rolls—Crowd at Stewart Building.

Three thousand of the 4,500 public school teachers of this city assembled at the Stewart Building yesterday morning to get their July salaries. They came early and stood for hours in the basement, where the pay checks were given to them.

Some of the Principals of the schools had signed the rolls for their teachers, who were paid at their several schoolhouses. The others were compelled to wait in the crush until their turns came.

The pay rolls were a week behind, which cuts just that much time out of the Summer vacation. Owing to the passage of the Pavey-Page law, the rolls could not be certified before July 1.

Services in Association Hall.

The Rev. William Elliot Griffis, pastor of the Congregational Church, Ithaca, N. Y., will speak in Association Hall, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon. He was for several years a resident of Japan, and an instructor in one of its educational institutions. He is recognized as an authority on "The Land of the Rising Sun," and has written books and magazine articles in regard to that country and its people, among them "The Mikado's Empire." There will be music also. This service is open to women.

ON OUTBOUND STEAMSHIPS.

Some of Those Who Will Sail on To-day's Fleet.

Among the passengers booked on outgoing steamships to-day are:

Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Massachusetts, for London—Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Bulkley, K. Bulkley, the Misses Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Brown, Miss E. R. Brown, C. M. Gorman, the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Ingle, Dr. and Mrs. Murdock, the Misses Murdock, Prof. W. W. Randall, Prof. and Mrs. J. T. Stoddard, and Miss M. Thornton.

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Atmore L. Baggot, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClure Bellows, Dr. George Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Dennison, the Right Rev. Mgr. T. Griffin, J. C. Hayes, the Rev. John F. Kearney, José Laredo, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Marsh, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stillman.

French Line Steamship La Touraine, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Allan, Miss Allan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Barney, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Benton, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, Mrs. Dittmar, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Nagel, Mrs. Charles Olney, Miss Grace Olney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hyde, Mrs. H. G. Hilton, W. R. Irby, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Semmes, Mrs. M. F. Thornton, Gen. and Mrs. Viele, and James M. Varnum.

North German Lloyd Steamship Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton—Mrs. John A. Douglas, C. H. Grosvenor, H. W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Thorn, and W. G. Webster.

Netherlands, American Line Steamship Obdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne—James Ackerman, Mrs. M. Lawrence Bell, Dr. W. A. Hammond, C. Augustus Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Vincent, Prof. Frederick A. Vogt, Edward Tamm, and August Fischer.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Phoenicia, for Hamburg—Prof. D. C. Brown, Cyrus Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Deetjen, Prof. E. W. Hopkins, Miss Mary Steffins, Mr. and Mrs. George Sinram, and Bertrand Walker.

Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eldon Hole, Mrs. M. Mandelick, Miss Rose Mandelick, W. H. Hampton, and Edward Freel.

Cunard Line steamship Etruria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawson Cooper, the Rev. E. T. Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Graham, George S. Hickok, Miss Evelyn Hickok, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, Woodbury Kane, Henry F. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, W. Arnold Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stickland, and B. F. Thurston.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the saloon passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoria were John M. Fairfield, Mrs. J. H. Howe, A. S. Hewlett, Frank W. Kent, G. W. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, Prof. and Mrs. W. T. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Price, the Baron Franz von Richenau, Richard V. Risley, J. D. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolfsohn, C. Warren, W. B. Chittenden, and John Reid.

On the steamship Persia of the same line were Miss Charlotte Bartels, Dr. J. E. Beck, Mrs. J. Bötel, and Mrs. T. S. Coburn.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. B. Mein Austin, Capt. T. Bassett, Gen. C. B. Comstock, Surgeon Capt. Curtis, Cecil Hitchcock, the Very Rev. Dean Hoffman, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.; Dr. Beverly Robinson, the Right Rev. John Hazen White, and Egerton Winthrop.

On the American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton, were Signor D. Francisco Alvarado, Dr. William T. Bull, Stephen S. Langley, George Lavigne, Edi Lavigne, A. McDonald, United States Minister to Persia; Claus Spreckels, and Dexter O. Tiffany.

Funeral of Estelle Dorney.

Funeral services for Estelle Smith Dorney, stepdaughter of Richard Dorney, the business manager of Daly's Theatre, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Innocents, 126 West Thirty-seventh Street. The Rev. Francis P. Moore of the Church of the Holy Innocents was celebrant of the mass, the Rev. Francis Kelly of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was deacon, and the Rev. James Mangen of the Church of the Holy Innocents was sub-deacon. There were no pall bearers. Richard Dorney and his brother were the chief mourners. After the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The burial was in the family consecrated plot.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—C. F. Thompson has been appointed receiver of the Robert Smith India Pale Ale Brewing Company of Philadelphia, the oldest brewing concern in the United States. Francis M. and Hunter Brooke, grain dealers, who are large stockholders and the heaviest creditors of the company, were the complainants. Mr. Thompson, the receiver, is Secretary and Treasurer of the company. The company was formed in June, 1887, with a capital stock of $500,000. For several years a dividend of 6 and 7 per cent. was paid, but of late no earnings have been divided. Collections have been dull, it is stated, and the business has been faultily managed. The liabilities are estimated at $160,000. An effort will be made to reorganize the company. The brewery was established in 1776.

—Sutton & Co., shipping merchants at 82 South Street, this city, and 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Charles H. Ludington, Jr. The firm has for many years been the leading one in the California freighting business, running clipper ships from both New-York and Philadelphia direct to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oregon. At the office of the firm it was said that the assignment was on account of the sudden death of the senior partner, Woodruff Sutton, on June 8 at Babylon, L. I. He had the management of the financial part of the business. The other partners cannot tell yet how they stand.

—William J. Wiley, assignee of Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., book publishers and sellers at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, obtained leave yesterday to file a provisional bond of $30,000. It was stated that the firm's liabilities are $107,000. The nominal assets are $130,000, the actual cash value of which is $40,000, but they are subject to certain claims which would leave the net available assets applicable to creditors between $15,000 and $25,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the place of business of Sondowitz & Tuchman, manufacturers of cloaks at 209 Greene Street. They confessed judgment to Philip Horowitz for $1,588 for goods sold and delivered and money loaned, and an execution was issued for $317, which, it is said, will about cover the stock left.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Georgia A. Chapin, hatter, at 455 Sixth Avenue and 12 Astor Place, for $2,129 in favor of Townsend, Grace & Co. of Baltimore for hats sold to her. It is stated that the liabilities are $12,500 and the assets in stock $4,000 and equity in real estate $6,000.

—Robert Sturges was appointed yesterday as receiver of certain property of the Hotel Brunswick Company in a suit to foreclose a chattel mortgage made on Dec. 14, 1894, to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $7,552 against Frederick Schloesser, liquor dealer at 952 Third Avenue, in favor of the executors of the estate of Fred Opperman, Jr., for balance due on a chattel mortgage which was foreclosed on May 19.

—Transcripts of judgments were filed here yesterday from Queens County against Matthew Coleman for $56,986, Michael F. Coleman for $23,949, and Frederick Eder for $23,949, all in favor of Edward Duffy as receiver of the Mutual Brewing Company.

—An attachment has been obtained here against William Monypeny of Columbus, Ohio, for $6,804 in favor of Eva Hilton Hatch, as executrix of Stephen D. Hatch, for services of the latter as architect in buildings in Columbus.

—Franklin H. Post, merchant tailor at 131 West Forty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas B. Robertson, giving a preference to Washington L. Cooper for $1,400 borrowed money.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,112 against George C. T. Braun, liquor dealer, of 365 Seventh Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage.

—Charles S. Pohly has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Isaac Duffy, liquor dealer at 113 Park Row, on the application of E. Elsing & Co.

—A claim has been received by the Sheriff against Charles E. Newman, liquor dealer at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, from Arthur Rothschild for $526.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Fulton Chain and Raquette Lake Steamboat Company, to operate sail or steam boats for carrying freight and passengers on the Fulton chain of lakes and Raquette Lake, and the inlets and outlets thereof; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Myers and H. G. P. Myers of Carthage, Frederick Kirch of Old Forge, B. T. Gilbert of Utica, and B. D. Gilbert of Clayville.

—The Theodore Ricksecker Company of New-York City, to deal in perfumeries, soaps, toilet articles, and druggists' sundries; capital, $40,000. Directors—Fannie E. Ricksecker, F. B. Marsh, and L. M. Palmer of Brooklyn, and James Macnaughton of New-York.

—The C. L. Van Dusen Company of Geneva, to deal in trees, plants, and other agricultural products; capital, $6,000. Directors—William Wilson, P. G. Rupert, and O. J. C. Rose of Geneva.

—Clinton Dynamite Company of Haverstraw, Rockland County; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. P. Foss of Haverstraw, J. R. Strong of New-York City, and F. S. Hodden of Jersey City.

TO RACE AT THE BEACH

CRACK AMATEURS WILL COMPETE AT THE RIVERSIDE MEET.

Another Sporting Feature of the Day Will Be the Relay Team Race in Westchester County over a Distance of Forty Miles, in Which the Representatives of Four Clubs Will Ride for Prizes and Honor.

With five races and a number of exhibitions on its card, the Riverside Wheelmen's sixth annual track meet at Manhattan Beach this afternoon will undoubtedly prove a most entertaining affair. Professionals will not compete, but this fact will in nowise detract from the sport. All the crack amateurs hereabout are entered, and some really fast cycling may reasonably be expected.

Those old-time rivals, Brock and Earl, will appear in the one-mile handicap, and it is possible they may make a race of it if they qualify for the final. Earl has been accused of having found it convenient to fall off the last time he encountered Brock in a race, but it is hoped this trick will not be resorted to to-day. Brock has a new trainer, and is in the pink of condition. Yesterday he did a mile, paced, in 2:05. "Teddy" Goodman will start in several races, and will also give a mile exhibition.

The feature of the sport should be the one-mile scratch race, in which the following are the entries:

O. Hedstrom, C. T. Earl, J. W. Judge, C. S. Henshaw, B. L. Johnson, W. L. Dormer, "Nat" Roe, Ray Dawson, F. L. Kuhl, C. K. Stevens, W. C. Culbertson, Charles C. King, "Bert" Ripley, F. M. Holahan, John P. Williams, J. Johnson, Major Taylor, L. R. Lefferson, C. O'Connor, F. Nagel, J. R. Barnett, John T. Beam, H. Y. Bedell, E. J. Clark, C. S. Lee, W. H. Ross, F. Fisher, L. G. Bach, W. C. Roome, W. McGurn, F. H. Judd, Jr., F. F. Goodman, Charles Leibold, Joseph Harrison, F. D. White, C. K. Granger, Percy Dickey, Luke Cassidy, W. A. Whelpley, S. M. Haney, J. H. Lake, Elmer Hodgson, H. K. Roe, G. E. Beckendorf, W. A. Barbeau, G. B. Frazier, G. Reith, M. W. Torney, W. H. Owen, and E. A. Bofinger.

Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board will be referee of the races, while the judges will be James P. Haight, Robert Gentle, George A. Needham, and T. H. Ryan. "Eddie" Powers will act as starter.

Another cycling event of considerable importance to-day will be the forty-mile relay team race given under the auspices of the Westchester Cycling League. Each relay will be at a distance of ten miles, and one begins where the other ends, until the forty-mile circuit is completed. Each club entered in the race will have one man in each relay.

The first relay will start at the north end of the Yonkers speedway, and through Yonkers and along Yonkers Avenue to Mount Vernon, and thence to Pelham Manor. The second relay will be along the Boston Post Road to the Harrison Road. The third relay will be through Rye to White Plains, and the last will be through Elmsford to Tarrytown, and thence along Broadway, through Irvington and Dobbs Ferry, finishing below Hastings. Most of the route is over macadamized roads.

The following teams have entered:

Yonkers Bicycle Club—F. Van Wennick, J. La Van Tassell, S. Burnham, and Thomas Dunn; Substitutes—G. Stephens, T. Smith, and J. Land.

New-Rochelle Wheelmen—Benjamin Badeau, Samuel Upington, R. B. Cameron, and C. T. Kuchler; Substitutes—Charles Karl, Charles Lucas, C. Gilmore, and L. Barguet.

Mount Vernon Cycle Club—David Lyons, Jr., George C. Wheeler, C. H. W. Fredricks, and E. T. Christmas; Substitutes—H. Geberth, Joseph Sibley, and W. R. Carmer.

Huguenot Wheelmen—J. Harrison, R. Fries, C. L. Howland, and Elmer Dolittle; Substitutes—H. Bedford, G. Haines, C. Wright, and J. Hewes.

Being unable to get its original team together, the Tarrytown Cycling Association has withdrawn from the list.

The winning club will receive a silk banner, emblematic of the championship. The second prize will be a handsome card table. The individual members of the winning team will receive souvenir medals.

Capt. George C. Wheeler has offered a special time prize for the man making the best time over any relay. The men in the first will start at 2:30 P. M.

Speed Trials of Bicycle Policemen.

The bicycle policemen went down to the Manhattan Beach track again yesterday, and did some trial work. They were timed for a mile, as follows: Donoghue, 2:24; Schuessler, 2:26 1-5; McKay, 2:26½; Brown, 2:29 1-5; Remington, 2:31½; Gilles, 2:34; Neggesmith, 2:34 1-5; Fullerton, 2:43 1-5; Cullum, 2:45 1-5; Thomsen, 2:49¾.

In a three-mile race, Donoghue was first, McKay second, and Schuessler third. Donoghue's time was 8:12. Donoghue is a new man on the wheel. He is a brother of "Joe" Donoghue, the skater, and has been on the force only a few months. He is showing great speed. Commissioner Andrews will next week select the team to enter the race at Manhattan Beach on the 25th inst. Donoghue, Schuessler, McKay, Brown, Gilles, and Neggesmith, or Reilly, will probably be picked out.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—William Reese Johnson, accompanied by his tandem mate, will arrive at the City Hall at about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The team was scheduled to leave the City Hall in Philadelphia at 3 o'clock this morning. They intend to ride to this city and return to Philadelphia in an effort to secure the tandem record over the route.

—Many club runs are scheduled for to-morrow. The Riverside Wheelmen go to Glen Island, the Excelsior Cycle Club to Rye Beach, Kings County Wheelmen to Valley Stream, and Brooklyn Bicycle Club to Coney Island.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn have their fifth annual afternoon and evening excursion to-day. The steamer and barge chartered for the occasion will leave from the foot of South Fifth Street at 3 o'clock.

—At the Catford track in London John S. Johnson, the American cyclist, yesterday rode a half mile with a flying start in 0:49 4-5 and a half mile with a standing start in 0:54 2-5.

—The roads in Central Park are just now in fine condition.

DINNER TO YALE'S CREW.

Entertained by the Sports Club—Compliments for the Oarsmen.

LONDON, July 10.—A dinner was given this evening at the Sports Club to the members of the Yale University crew who took part in the Henley regatta, in which they were defeated by the crew of the Leander Club in a trial heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. Mr. Jackson, the manager of the Sports Club, presided. Mr. R. B. Treadway, Captain of the Yale crew, sat on his right, and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew on his left. Among the other guests present were Lieut. Commander Cowles, naval attaché of the American Embassy; Gen. Skiddy, Judge Howland, and the prominent competitors in the regatta.

Commander Cowles made a speech in the course of which he said he believed that Yale would again compete at Henley, and would profit by its experience of this year. The Americans, he added, had been beaten by a good crew, but their defeat had been tempered by the hospitality the English knew so well how to dispense.

Chairman Jackson eulogized the Yale men as sportsmen and excellent companions. He expressed the hope that they would return to England and capture the cup.

Capt. Treadway, in reply, said he did not wish to make any excuse for the Yale crew losing. The climate, he added, had nothing to do with its defeat, as it was as good as that to which they were accustomed. He ascribed whatever success it had had to Coach Cook's study of English rowing.

The dinner was a most enjoyable one, and the Americans took advantage of the occasion to again express their appreciation of the many courtesies they had received while in England, both from the public generally and their competitors in the regatta. They had nothing but praise for the sportsmanlike qualities displayed by all the English oarsmen with whom they have come in contact.

To Race at Sheepshead Bay.

The following are the entries for the races at Sheepshead Bay to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. Gotham, 132 pounds; Rubicon, 127; Magian, 122; Harrington, 118; Bonaparte 111; Cassette, 107; Woodvine, 106; Fugitive, 106; Palmerston, 100; Religion, 97; Bon Amie, 92; Slow Poke, 82, and Tripping, 78.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Glenmoyne, 116 pounds; Kennel, 113; Patrician, 114; Nanki Pooh, 112; Cromwell, 112; Septour, 109; Irish Reel, 107; Sue Kittle, 107; The Winner, 106; Premier, 99; Tom Cromwell, 99, and The Dragon, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Double Event; Futurity course. Don de Oro, 125 pounds; George Kessler, 125; Scottish Chieftain, 125; Ornament, 125; Winged Foot, 122; Rodermand, 118; The Friar, 115; Orestus, 110, and Remp, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Realization; one mile and five furlongs. Requittal, 119 pounds; Hastings, 118; Hamilton II., 112; Merry Prince, 110; Counselor Howe, 109; Peep o' Day, 107, and Formal, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Michael G., 118 pounds; Haphazard, 118; Gee Gaw, 118; Free Lance, 118; Casseopia, 115; Mohawk Prince, 115; Soliare, 115; Sunny Slope, 115; Prisoner, 115, and Pearl V., 115.

SIXTH RACE.—High-weight handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Long Beach, 129 pounds; Sir Francis, 126; Peacemaker, 124; Ed Kearney, 122; Kennel, 118; Halfling, 116; Jefferson, 106; Findout, 105, and Volley, 105.

NEW-YORKS AGAIN BEATEN.

Clarke Was Batted Freely and the Giants Played a Sleepy Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 11; New-York, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 6, (second game.)
Cleveland, 12; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Cleveland 6, (sec'd g'me.)
Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6.
Cincinnati, 12; Wash'n, 4, (s. g.)
Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 12; Boston, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	43	21	.672
Cincinnati	43	24	.667
Baltimore	43	23	.652
Boston	38	28	.576
Pittsburg	37	30	.552
Chicago	39	34	.543
Philadelphia	33	36	.478
Brooklyn	33	36	.478
Washington	30	33	.476
New-York	27	38	.415
St. Louis	17	52	.246
Louisville	15	48	.238

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Colts won another easy game from the New-Yorks to-day, batting Clarke at the right time and being aided by sleepy work of the visiting fielders. Griffith was hit hard, too, but received brilliant and perfect support. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everitt, 3b	2	3	2	0	0	V.Hal'n, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	2	1	0	Stafford, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf	1	1	5	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	2	1	7	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	3	3	0
Ryan, rf	1	2	2	0	0	G.Davis, 3b	1	3	0	1	0
Decker, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Clark, 1b	2	2	13	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	2	6	0	C'n'g't'n, ss	1	1	0	5	0
Griffith, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	W.H.Cl'e, p	0	2	0	3	0
Kittr'ge, c	1	1	5	1	0	Wilson, c	0	0	3	0	1
Total	11	13	27	10	0	Total	5	14	24	12	2

Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	—11
New-York	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	— 5

Earned runs—Chicago, 8; New-York, 4. First base by errors—Chicago, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 3; off Clarke, 1. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Clarke, 2. Home run—Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Dahlen and Davis. Two-base hits—Tiernan and Decker. Stolen bases—Dahlen, 2; Lange, 2; Anson, 2; Tiernan, and Clark. Hit by pitcher—By Clark, 1; by Lange 1. Wild pitch—Clarke. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

Two Long Games Played with the Pittsburg Nine.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Pittsburg and Brooklyn played two games to-day, and after five and a half hours' play the teams quit even. They were the longest games of the season. Pittsburg lost the first game through inability to hit Payne, who pitched in splendid form.

In the second game Pittsburg knocked Abbey out of the box in the third inning, and enough runs were made off Daub, who succeeded him in the fifth inning, to make the game sure for Pittsburg. Foreman was also wild, sending nine men to base on balls. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf	0

HEAVY LOSSES FOR LEMON DEALERS

The Supply of Sicilian Fruit Unusually Large and the Prices Small.

The trade in Sicilian lemons here has become demoralized, and, unless the warm weather continues for a long period many merchants will suffer serious losses.

Three steamers have arrived here this week from Sicilian ports with about 90,000 boxes of lemons, and most of the boxes were sold below the original cost, thus occasioning the importers large losses. The supply of lemons is unusually large this year.

The Sicilian lemon growers sell the crops as they grow in the groves to the packers, and the latter sort the lemons and ship them to various countries, the best qualities coming to the United States. The packers or shippers have their agents here, and through them they secure bankers' credits, generally amounting to about 4s. a box. As soon as the lemons have been loaded on the steamers and the invoices have been secured, the packers draw upon the consignees for the amount shipped. The import duty is 50 cents a box, and the costs of the handling and the auction sale amount to 15 cents more, making a total of $1.65 a box.

The profits on lemons last year were very large. The crop was rather small, but the lemons were of good quality, and brought from $3 to $5 a box. This year, however, the crop has been very large, almost double that of last year, while the quality is in general much inferior. The heavy rains that prevailed in Sicily have made the lemons watery, and that greatly affects their keeping qualities. The contents of many boxes have arrived in a moldy or decayed condition. To add to the bad luck of the merchants here the cool days caused a great falling off in the demand for lemonade, and, consequently, the lemon trade has been exceedingly dull.

Owing to the large supply of lemons, dealers have had to sell at the rate of 90 cents a box or lower, instead of $1.65 a box. Lemons that arrived this week sold as low as 5 cents a box, but they were of very poor quality, and were bought for making inferior syrup. The sales yesterday were made at from 15 cents to $2.50 a box, and the average was estimated to be about 55 cents a box, about one-third of the actual cost.

A member of a large commission house said yesterday that such a bad season for the lemon trade has not been known here for twenty-five years. About 85,000 boxes of Sicilian lemons have been sold this week, and the loss upon them has been the greatest ever known in the trade on fruit of similar quality.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays only 12:40 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10, to 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R.

Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Sundays, every 10 minutes from 1:03 to 10:47 P. M.

Exc. Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50, A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; Sts. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1:00 P. M. (for Cortlandt St. only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday.) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED.

The most advantageously located of all the great City Hotels for Summer residence.

Cuisine of superior excellence. Rooms cool and spacious, overlooking Central Park. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward.

The magnificent Rustic Gardens, reserved strictly for guests and their friends, now open. Orchestral music every evening.

P. W. ORVIS, General Manager.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ. Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

EUROPE.

Midland Railway Hotels.

England. Telegrams "Midotel." Wm. Towle, Mgr.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, —ST. PANCRAS, LONDON—
MIDLAND HOTEL, BRADFORD
QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS
THE MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY

Specialties: Excellent Cuisine, Comfort, Moderate charges.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT. COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York Office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore. NOW OPEN.

FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

THE ARVERNE,

Arverne by the Sea.

NOW OPEN.

Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.

ARTHUR R. WOOD.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 50 miles from New-York. Now open. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable.

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Summer Homes on Long Island.

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—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE,

Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

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Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

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RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.

—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

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—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-law6m8

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. f15-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-law6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-law6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-law6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-law6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-law6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mS&s

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur I. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR I. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-law6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-law6mS

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL WELcome to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Three special services Sunday. The Rev. Henry Ostrom, celebrated evangelist, will speak at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; juvenile choir; Monday, council night; "The Working Girls of Our City," Kervie Hartsock. Tuesday, pictorial service; Wednesday, hour of public prayer; Thursday, evangelistic night; Friday, questions; Sat., Temple night; seats free a welcome for the people.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION, 42D ST. and 3d Av., Thursday evening next, rousing "Welcome Home" to Col. Hadley, who will give interesting incidents of his trip abroad. Prominent mission workers speak. Special musical programme.

BRICK CHURCH.
5th Av. and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services Sunday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 56th St. and Broadway.—Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., will preach; services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev George D. Purves, D. D., of Princeton. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Wesley Reid Davis, D. D., of Washington will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., is expected to officiate.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5 th AV. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. Conducted by Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D. WEDNESDAY EVE. PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 58d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches at 11 A. M. on "An Ideal and How to Reach It." 8 P. M., "The Christian Endeavor Movement." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, South.—Preaching by the pastor, Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Seats free. Church open and pastor home all Summer. Gospel meeting every night.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURC

NO SUPPORT FOR TICKET

Democratic Business Men Demand Sound Money.

ROUNDLY CENSURE WORK AT CHICAGO

Cannot Countenance Free Silver Even at the Expense of a Victory for Republicans.

MANY WILL VOTE FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY

What Some Who Have Been Lifelong Members of the Democracy Say of the Situation.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited a number of Democrats yesterday and asked their views on the platform adopted at Chicago, their opinion of the candidate named for President, and their judgment as to the advisability of putting another ticket in the field, headed by a sound-money Democrat.

The work of those who controlled the convention and the result brought about by the revolutionists were roundly condemned. Men who have been lifelong Democrats declared that under no circumstances could they support a candidate standing upon such a platform as the one adopted at Chicago.

Business men of the party in New-York, prominent in their respective fields, repeated the warning as to the danger lurking in the free-silver doctrine taught by the band of Anarchist leaders and advocated by their deluded followers.

These Democratic business men are prepared to place patriotism before party, and many of them declare now that they will vote for Major McKinley, believing that the success of the Republicans were better a thousandfold than the possibilities of placing the destinies of the people in the hands of men who would repudiate tradition, stability, and the honor of the country.

A number of those with whom the reporters talked were not prepared to express an opinion as to the advisability of the sound-money Democrats placing a ticket in the field; others thought that such a step would be unwise.

GERMANS DEMAND SOUND MONEY.

Ninety Per Cent. Now for Gold—Gustav H. Schwab's Warning.

Gustav H. Schwab, when told by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the nomination in Chicago, said:

"I think it is well that this question of the free coinage of silver has been placed before the people by the Chicago Convention in so clear and unmistakable language and without any pretense of equivocation, for now the issue will be definitely and clearly drawn between the present gold standard, on which the prosperity of the country rests, and unlimited silver coinage, based on legislative fiat, leading to repudiation and ruin.

"I regret the nomination of Mr. Bryan, because I consider him a most dangerous demagogue. At the same time, it seems fitting that on the extraordinary and destructive platform adopted at this convention a man should be placed who represents the ideas embodied in that platform.

"It is now the part of all decent and patriotic citizens, irrespective of party—whether they be Democrats or Republicans—to immediately unite in an organized effort to prevent the forces of Anarchy and disorder from obtaining control of the United States Government.

"It is, unfortunately, a fact, known to those who are familiar with the state of affairs among the people, outside of the commercial circles of the East, that the free-silver craze has gained to a most alarming extent. Not only is this true of the West, and especially the middle West, but also of the East, and the thoroughly organized forces of the silver people, that have been at work for years creating the present craze, will be directed toward inflaming the minds of the farmers of the East and of arousing the prejudices of the discontented and the unfortunate against the property classes.

"There should be no mistake in this matter, and no disguising of the fact that the ultimate aim of the party that has adopted the platform at Chicago, is repudiation in its worst form, and, resulting therefrom, Anarchy and social disorder.

"It is only by a combination of those who wish to see their country preserved in its present form that these sinister forces can be defeated.

"Speaking for the Germans and the German-Americans of this country, I can confidently assert—and the assertion is based on actual information that the German American Sound-Money League has received from all of the German newspapers printed in this country in which politics is discussed—that of the 581 such German newspapers 502 are absolutely committed to, and now favor the maintenance of the present gold standard. Thirty-four favor free coinage of silver or bimetallism, and 47 occupy a non-committal position.

"Six per cent. only of the German press in this country is in favor either of bimetallism or the free coinage of silver. Of these papers, the very large majority is published west of the Alleghany Mountains.

"The German-American Sound-Money League has addressed 75,000 Germans promiscuously, throughout the country, from Maine to California, asking for their opinions on the question of the maintenance of the present standard of value and of the free coinage of silver, and inquiring as to their position toward the candidates.

"The replies received enable us to assert unhesitatingly that fully 90 per cent. of the German voters of this country favor the gold standard of value, and will not only not vote for a candidate representing the silver-free-coinage idea, but will deposit their votes unquestionably for the candidate who stands for honest gold money, no matter to which party he may belong.

"They regard the money question as the paramount issue in this campaign, and they will allow no other consideration to affect their decision.

"This estimate of 90 per cent. is based upon the replies received within the last four weeks, but in view of the fact that a most thorough canvas and campaign of education will undoubtedly be organized for the purpose of explaining the issue to the doubtful German voter, I feel certain that the percentage of German votes that will finally be cast for the sound-money candidate in the coming election will be nearer 99 per cent. than 90 per cent."

WILL NOT SUPPORT THE TICKET.

What J. Edward Simmons and Others Say of the Chicago Candidate.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, in discussing the Chicago platform and the candidates said:

"I have been a Democrat all my life, and it is with the greatest humiliation that I see the Democratic Party turned over to the control of revolutionists.

"I am a loyal American citizen first, and I believe in sustaining the honor and integrity of my country rather than follow my party in the advocacy of the absurdities of Populism.

"I do not believe in putting in the field a third ticket, which cannot win. It would only complicate a situation that is already bad enough. I believe that every Democrat who desires to crush the enemies of the fundamental principles in which he was bred should vote for the representative of law, order, and sound money—William McKinley.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I intend to vote for Mr. McKinley. I place my country above my party, and patriotism above partisanship. I cannot accept the Anarchistic and revolutionary doctrines that have been proclaimed at Chicago."

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper said: "A party is a means to an end. Those who think it an end are mere factionists. When a party declares itself for repudiation, as has been done at Chicago, it cuts the ties that bound to it believers in financial honor. I will not say that the makers of the platform or the men who sent them there are dishonest. It is sufficient to call them misguided.

"For my part, I think it enough just now to declare that I cannot support that platform or any candidate standing upon it, no matter who the man might be."

E. Ellery Anderson.

E. Ellery Anderson said: "That the destinies of a nation comprising 70,000,000 people should even be problematically tendered to a man like Bryan is a high farce in politics.

"I am personally opposed to every line of the platform except the tariff-reform plank, which is, however, insufficient. I regard the whole platform as threatening to the financial peace of the country for years to come, and I consider it the duty of every good citizen, without regard to party affiliations, to make every effort to defeat the Chicago candidate. I don't call him the Democratic candidate.

"I will not support Mr. Bryan, I abhor his platform, and I will do everything I can to beat him, and if I can find no other way to accomplish that result, I will even vote for McKinley.

"I earnestly advise that Democrats devote themselves entirely to the election of Democratic Congressmen."

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson said: "There are three alternatives left to Democrats, namely: To vote for McKinley; to vote for a split-party candidate; not to vote at all.

"I consider it to be the duty of every Democrat in the country to vote against Bryan. If it be necessary for me to vote for McKinley in my efforts to beat Bryan I shall vote for McKinley, but it may not be necessary; let us wait a little.

"I do not believe Bryan can carry his own State, Nebraska. There are more gold-standard men in Nebraska in the Democratic Party than there are silverites, and there are more Republicans than both put together.

"The entire South will be arrayed against the Democratic candidate, except, perhaps, Maryland, Delaware, Florida, and, maybe, Tennessee and Kentucky. You may rest assured that anarchy will not go in this country."

Oscar S. Straus.

Oscar S. Straus, who was formerly United States Minister to Turkey, said: "I positively will not support the candidate of the Chicago Convention, placed in nomination on such a platform, and under such circumstances. I would not vote for any man whatever on such a platform.

"The only advice that I can give to the sound-money Democrats is not to put a third candidate in the field, unless Mr. McKinley refuses to make as certain and unequivocal his position on the sound-money question as his stand is certain on the tariff question, and pledges himself that he will not under any circumstances subordinate the question of sound money to any other question, though this may mean the defeat of a tariff bill.

"The question is whether, in the event of a tariff bill being passed by the House of Representatives and a rider in the shape of a silver bill be combined with it in the Senate, and if on its passage in that shape by both houses of Congress, will Mr. McKinley have backbone enough to veto the bill, if by so doing he will encompass the defeat of his tariff measure. Sound-money Democrats who do not wish to vote for McKinley will have to take to the woods on election day."

William F. King.

William F. King, a prominent dry goods merchant, who has been a lifelong Democrat, said: "I will not vote for the candidate of the Chicago Convention, that is certain, for I will not vote for any man whose nomination or election would throw suspicion on the credit of the Nation, either directly or indirectly.

"I think that it is not for the best interests of the country that there should be a third candidate nominated. This issue between gold and silver is a serious one, and it has been growing for years, and this is as good a time as any to have a final decision of the matter. I am not in favor of a silver standard until the nations of the world elevate silver to a level with gold.

"I would be willing to vote for Mr. McKinley if he would come out frankly and define his position on sound money. His position on the tariff issue is well known, but his position on sound money is not so well defined."

H. B. B. Stapler.

H. B. B. Stapler of 67 Wall Street said: "I shall not support the ticket nominated in Chicago, and I am much discouraged and disheartened at the action of the convention. I think it exonerates all Democrats from supporting the ticket. I sincerely hope it will be defeated. As for myself, I have not sufficiently considered the situation to tell what my course will be, other than that I will not vote the ticket, and I cannot tell whether I shall vote for McKinley or refrain from voting.

"I want to wait until I can see the gentlemen who attended the convention before I talk of the advisability of a third ticket."

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, when asked what he would do in view of the nomination of Bryan by the Chicago Convention, said: "I am too angry for utterance. I cannot discuss the matter at all."

Charles Head.

Charles Head, speaking for his banking firm, at 17 Broad Street, said: "We have been Democrats, but we do not sympathize with the efforts now being made to 'save the party.' A party controlled by such elements as now seem dominant in the Democratic Party is not worth saving. Every decent citizen will now be aroused to do his utmost to see that the principles and sentiments enunciated by fanatics who have captured the Democratic organization are most emphatically repudiated at the polls."

Henry Hentz.

Henry Hentz, who for many years has been prominent in Democratic counsels, said: "I think that it is the duty of every sound-money Democrat to vote for McKinley. I do not believe it would be advisable to nominate a separate sound-money Democratic candidate for President. We had better concentrate all of the anti-free-silver votes on McKinley."

John De Witt Warner.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner said: "The platform is pretty bad, especially the free-coinage plank and the hint at toleration of fiat greenbacks. I propose to vote for somebody, and, while I may find myself effectually kicked out of the Democratic Party, as it will come out of this convention, I do not yet expect to vote for McKinley, who is not merely unsound on the money question, but on the tariff to boot. McKinley would sign a free-silver bill if it reached him. No free-silver candidate could do more.

"I fear that the platform voices the present views of a majority of the party. I do not think it voices their intelligent conviction or represents what will be their views by November.

"No candidate could do much to reconcile me to the platform, but there is a choice even in a crow menu. I do not expect to choose McKinley crow.

"As to possible independent action, I don't know enough to judge. There ought to be a free-trade party that would object as well to interference by legislation with the money end of a trade as to interference by tariff with the goods end of it."

F. G. Renner.

F. G. Renner of the firm of Woerishoffer & Co. said: "Why, of course, I am going to vote for McKinley, and I guess that is what all sound-money Democrats will have to do."

S. D. Bayer.

S. D. Bayer of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, of 47 Exchange Place, said: "This firm is composed of three Democrats—J. S. Bache, H. Blumenthal, and myself—and we shall all vote for McKinley and Hobart, and so will every one of our employes. This is the only course for loyal men to take. We have received word from correspondents in every State in which Populistic ideas prevail that the sentiment of the thinking men in those States is against the action of the mob in Chicago, and that they will also support McKinley rather than the so-called Democratic ticket.

"It is not a question of whether this country shall have a gold or a silver money standard, but whether this country is to be ruled by honest men or a mob."

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton said he was not prepared to express his opinion as to the proper course for Empire Democrats to pursue this year.

Hugh R. Garden.

Hugh R. Garden said most emphatically that he would vote for McKinley, in preference to any free-silver candidate. He also said that, being a Southerner, he naturally considered what was for the best interest of the South, and he felt convinced that this best interest demanded the election of McKinley.

Robert Maclay.

Robert Maclay said that no New-York business man was in sympathy with the silver craze. He did not think the sound-money Democrats would nominate a candidate of their own. Their best policy would be to take no further action at present.

Mr. Maclay thought the sound-money Democrats of New-York would undoubtedly vote for McKinley. He had spoken to many prominent Democrats on the subject, and they were all agreed that the only course was to vote for the Republican nominee. He will himself vote for McKinley. Mr. Maclay praised the conduct of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hill, and considered that these Democratic leaders had done their best to save the party. He added that no words of condemnation could be too strong for men of the Altgeld type.

A. W. Peters.

A. W. Peters said: "I am a strictly party man, and do not feel at present that I can vote for McKinley. This silver craze is incomprehensible to me, and I think the Southern and Western Democrats have gone clean off their heads. Still, there is a long way between disapproving of the action which the Democratic majority has committed itself to and voting for the Republican Party.

"However, my future actions will be governed entirely by what the New-York State Democracy decides upon, but in any case I don't think I could bring myself to vote for Major McKinley."

S. D. McCormick.

S. D. McCormick, a prominent citizen of Kentucky, who was in this city yesterday, in referring to the nomination of Bryan, said:

"I don't think there is any doubt as to where Kentucky will be found on this issue; we will go overwhelmingly Republican. What is urgently needed is immediate and full discussion of the financial issue by the gold-standard men. This is a crisis when every man who thinks more of his country than of his party should resolve to cast his vote for the gold standard.

"I have always been a Democrat, but, as between Bryan and McKinley, I shall support McKinley. I should not be surprised if Bryan lost his own State, although he may have North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas.

"For nearly two years Bryan has been considered by intelligent conservative people of the South to be a rank Populist, not a Democrat."

J. Sargeant Cram.

J. Sergeant Cram, ex-President of the Board of Dock Commissioners and a Tammany Sachem, said: "Every honest Democrat must vote for McKinley."

GEN. SICKLES FOR McKINLEY.

Will Do All in His Power to Defeat the Man Named at Chicago.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in talking with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening about the work at Chicago, said:

"I know Bryan very well. I made his acquaintance while I was in Congress, and I have a high personal regard for him, but I would not vote for any man on such a platform as was adopted in Chicago.

"That platform is a conglomeration of sectionalism, Socialism, Anarchy, and rank tomfoolery. It has its basis in envy and hatred of the North and East, because they are prosperous, and those who are responsible for its adoption simply want to grab the fruits of this prosperity.

"I predicted some time ago just what would be done at the convention, not, of course, as to the man who would be nominated, because I take it that Bryan's nomination was somewhat of a surprise to his associates in Congress, but as to the platform which was adopted. My views were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES three weeks ago, and were I a prophet and the son of a prophet I could not have prophesied more accurately than I did in that article.

"I have read with great care, but with greater sadness, the proceedings at the convention. They were simply a burlesque, and I look upon them and the result of the gathering as a most serious blow to republican institutions. I was invited to go as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, but I declined. I told my friends that there would be nothing for me to do there. I felt certain what the platform would be, and there would have been nothing left for me to do but to walk out as soon as the platform was adopted, which I would have done had I been the only man to leave the hall.

"An almost similar condition confronts us now as in 1861. I could not follow my party then, and I cannot follow it now. It is simply a question of my party or my country, and my country is foremost with me, as it should be with all good citizens. This is no time for hesitation. A blow has been struck at the credit of our country, and if the advocates of a diluted and debased currency are successful, we must expect the most disastrous consequences. As for myself, I shall use my voice, my vote, and whatever influence I possess for the election of McKinley, and shall so counsel all my Democratic friends.

"Every lover of his country and every person who believes in the just payment of our obligations at home and abroad should do likewise. No attempt at repudiation must be allowed to succeed, but our National credit must be preserved at all hazards.

"I do not favor the nomination of a third candidate, for I do not believe it practicable, and it may divide the forces of those who are opposed to a debased currency.

"I feel that the silverites will not succeed in electing Bryan. They will probably succeed in carrying some of the debatable Western States. The South, with perhaps the exception of Louisiana, is solid for silver, and so are a number of the Western States, but I do not believe the heresy has made much progress in the Northern and Eastern States. The majorities for McKinley in this State and in Pennsylvania will be colossal.

"I think that McKinley will have a majority of 200,000 in this State, and in Pennsylvania it may reach 250,000. New-Jersey also will give a large majority for him, and we may look for the old-time Republican majorities in the New-England States. As I said before, I shall do all in my power, by voice, vote, and influence, to defeat the nominee of the Chicago Convention, although he is my good friend.

"It would be folly at my age and with my public experience to allow personal feelings to swerve me from what I believe to be my duty to my country."

DOWNRIGHT POLITICAL RASCALITY.

This Wheeler H. Peckham Says of the Platform—Position of Democrats.

Wheeler H. Peckham, in discussing the work done at Chicago, said: "The platform is a piece of downright political rascality. There is no use in mincing words with those who framed it. Let them know plainly what we think of their blow at the credit of the country. Let them understand that the people intend that we shall continue to stand among reputable nations and carry on our business on an honest basis.

"As to my own course, I cannot say definitely. Being more of an observer than a participant in political life, I shall probably be guided by those in close touch with politics, who will be better qualified than I to judge of the best means of dealing with the situation. I know nothing of plans for a third candidate, and do not believe that any such plans are far enough advanced for any one to pass judgment on them.

"Generally speaking, I favor using the most direct means of accomplishing a purpose. That is my view in politics as in other undertakings. The thing to do is to crush out this heresy, to bury it under such a vote that it cannot be resurrected. Altgeld or Tillman would have been the logical candidate of the convention. Bland, although pronounced on silver, would not have worked a revolution by havoc. Of Bryan I know little. But with candidate and platform alike, the defeat would have been most exemplary.

"The question for Democrats here with regard to the Presidential ticket will be to decide whether not to vote at all, thus merely diminishing the Democratic vote, or to vote for McKinley, thus counting two; that is, a Democrat who leaves his own party and votes for McKinley, will count two against silver. I should say now that thousands of Democrats will vote for McKinley. He ceases to be simply his party candidate, and he represents the gold side of the great issue in this campaign. His views may have been uncertain, and his political character weak, but he is forced by circumstances to stand for the honest financial sentiment of the country, and if elected President, as seems now probable, he will reach that office by Democratic aid so substantial that he cannot ignore it in his official course.

"The entourage of the office, acquired by such means, will compel him to stand firm for the money system that keeps us on equal terms with the world.

"There will be Democratic work to do in the State for Congress. We must send men there who will represent the party in their own intelligence, not of the Tammany stripe, like Sulzer, for instance, who met an emergency like the present at Chicago by saying that before they can know what to do they must go home and consult their constituents. A man who turns from such an emergency by saying that he must go home to ask his constituents what he shall do, ought to be sent to his constituents to remain in perpetual consultation with them. A Democrat's seat in Congress is no place for him. We need men there who can act vigorously and promptly and who embody in themselves the intelligent sentiment of those who elected them."

KINGS COUNTY MEN FOR GOLD.

What Gen. King and Others Say of the Repudiationists' Work.

Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, who last year was the Democratic standard bearer for Secretary of State, is a firm believer in a gold standard. In discussing the nomination made at Chicago he said:

"I am opposed to the silver platform. I shall observe the right to do as I please. I am not willing to follow the lead of men like Altgeld, who is an Anarchist and a revolutionist, or Tillman of South Carolina. I do not regard the convention in Chicago as representing the Democratic Party any more than the convention run by Butler in 1880, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

"Altgeld and Tillman are as much revolutionists now as was Butler at the convention in 1860. The Eastern Democrats cannot support this silver craze, and the result will be the success of the Republican Party, and that the Eastern Democrats are willing to accept. Better defeat now than success upon a platform which means the destruction of the credit of the country.

"There is an old adage that you can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. The Eastern Democrats may not vote for McKinley, but they will give him a one-half vote by refusing to support the silver candidates that have been foisted upon them."

George M. Chauncey.

George M. Chauncey of Brooklyn, who took a leading part in the Greater New-York controversy, and who is an independent Democrat, said that the candidate and the platform at Chicago were not pleasing to him. "I will vote for McKinley before I will vote for any silver candidate," said Mr. Chauncey. "I believe McKinley will carry New-York State by a tremendous majority."

William B. Davenport.

William B. Davenport, Public Administrator of Kings County, who has been identified with the regular Democracy of that county, said: "I regard the election of sound-money Congressmen of more importance than the election of a sound-money President. I do not know whether I will vote for McKinley or not, but I will not vote for the silver candidates. It is a case at present of country above party."

William D. Veeder.

Ex-Surrogate and ex-Congressman William D. Veeder of Kings County said that under no circumstances would he vote for the silver candidates. While he had great respect for Mr. Bryan, who was an intelligent and popular young man, yet he could not approve of his ideas, nor could he ever approve of such a platform.

"It is a case with me," said Mr. Veeder, "of not knowing just at the present time 'where am I at,' in a political sense. It will be impossible for me to tell just what I will do until the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. But I will not vote for silver."

Charles J. Patterson.

Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn, who was the candidate of the Shepard party for District Attorney last Fall, is opposed to the silver candidates and the platform adopted at Chicago. He said that now the Shepard party was free to take any course it desired. "I will not," he said, "support the silver candidates, but will do all in my power to uphold the gold standard."

ALL ARE AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Attitude of Democrats in the Building Materials Trade.

Not a single Democratic business man in the building materials trade of those who were seen yesterday will vote the ticket nominated in Chicago. Nothing but scathing denunciations were made of the silver platform and of the action of the convention.

W. K. Hammond, a brick manufacturer and member of the Building Materials Exchange, said: "Is not this an awful condition of affairs? It is enough to make a Democrat leave the party and make a stand against those people who wish to repudiate their just debts. This can be likened only to the beginning of the French Revolution."

Mr. Hammond will not vote the Chicago ticket, and added that he would be guided by such wise leaders as Messrs. Whitney and Hill, who may either advise the nomination of another Democratic ticket or the support of McKinley.

C. C. Bowne, another member of the Building Materials Exchange, said: "I wish I had seventeen votes for McKinley now, and I would cast them all for him. This snake of the Populists that has crept into the Democracy should be hammered and hammered until it cannot rise again."

Hiram Snyder, the Treasurer of the Building Materials Exchange, was in favor of supporting McKinley, and thought that the proper course for the gold Democrats to pursue would be not to put up another ticket, and not to put any opposition in the way of McKinley, as now was the time to frustrate the plans of the crazy silver men. Messrs. Whitney and Hill had pursued a wise course, he said, and he had great faith in their judgment.

Charles Murtagh, dealer in building materials, said: "They have made a silver platform, but that is not Democratic enough for me, for I want gold. I shall vote for McKinley, as I want to hurt the silver men all I can."

A Trip Through Japan.

A trip across the Continent, a Pacific voyage, and a tour of Japan is the subject of an interesting letter, written by Georgiana M. B. Roberts to E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has been published in dainty pamphlet form. The writer, who made the trip alone, gives an account of her experiences in the land of the Mikado, describes the customs of the people, and the facilities afforded tourists, and vividly pictures the beauties of scenery, of lowland and mountain, and by the sea. The points of historic interest are noted, and glimpses are given of quaint architecture.

A three months' trip to Japan, all traveling expenses included, the writer says, did not cost as much as a trip of the same duration in Europe usually does. "The largest expense is the initial one, of the round-trip ticket," she says. "Once arrived in Japan, you find everything very cheap, and as the country has a depreciated currency you get a large premium on your English or American money."

A Woman Taking Horses to Russia.

The steamship Phoenicia of the Hamburg Line, which sails from Hoboken to-day will take out nine horses, eight of which have already been sold in Moscow, Russia. The horses were bought of James Coton, a farmer and stock raiser near Lansing, Mich. Mr. Coton is too busy to go with them, and rather than lose the sale Mrs. Mary Coton, the farmer's wife, said she would take charge of the horses during the trip. She is accompanied by her fifteen-year-old son.

Quarantining Jersey City Houses.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria on Jersey City Heights the Health Board has decided to quarantine the houses in which the worst cases exist. Signs were placed yesterday on 34 and 36 Church Street, 24 Tuers Avenue, and 34, 38, and 48 Jordan Avenue. Seventy-eight cases in all are in Jersey City, but Health Inspector Benjamin says the disease is now well under control.

If in need of a remedy for a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, use promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all Lung and Throat troubles.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

He was as nice a little donkey as could be found anywhere, but he had the peculiar traits of his race. When he made up his mind to stand still, there was no earthly power that could persuade him to change it. There were horses and ponies and everything on the place that one could wish to drive, but when there is a donkey it would seem that there could be no reason why he should not be used occasionally. So he was harnessed into the donkey cart and driven triumphantly around by the piazza, and there he stopped.

The little poem,

If I had a donkey and he wouldn't go,
Do you think I'd wallop him? Oh, no, no,

is always repeated by the person who does not own the donkey. The driver of this particular donkey was tender hearted, but at the end of a series of gentle, persuasive requests to move, the walloping began. There was a chorus from the piazza, where there was a charming assemblage of ladies, "Oh, don't," "Poor little fellow," "You'll hurt him," "Try a little coaxing." Then the driver, with contracted brows, jumped to the ground, and remarked that if there was any one on that piazza who understood coaxing a donkey, he would like to see him or her try. The challenge was accepted. A young woman, who might have been a Hebe or a Venus, or anything which signifies everything lovable, tender, and womanly, arose. She drove more firmly into her fluffy locks the jeweled dagger which held in place the mass of chiffon and feathers she called a hat. She gathered up the laces and ribbons of her skirts, and descended to the ground. Then began a solo:

"Poor old boy," "Good fellow," "Nice old sweetheart," "Come along," "That's it," "Come-n-m-m along," "Come-a-long," "Come-I-say!" "You wretch-ed-old-beast!" The last part of it came out in jerks, because with each word there was a tug at the bridle. Then there was the flash of a white hand in the masses of chiffon-feathery millinery; another flash of a jeweled dagger, and a great uproar of laughter from the piazza. That lovely, tender, sympathetic woman was stabbing that donkey with her hatpin.

There isn't any donkey in that establishment now.

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That delightful establishment in the shopping district, which is really and truly a ladies' lunch counter, where men are allowed only on sufferance, and where the feminine taste may be indulged in salads, croquettes, ices, and hot chocolate, piled high with whipped cream, and cold tea, with a refreshing clinking of ice in the tumbler, is showing the trade marks of Summer among its guests.

There are all shades of sunburn and tan among the day-in-town people, shades so deep that when brought out in relief against the complexion of the woman who has lingered late in the city, they give her an appearance of almost pallor. Where the out-of-town visitors come in twos, the talk is all of the renovations going on in the town houses. "I have not quite decided what to do with my dining room," says one. "I am not going to have silk on the walls, for I shall have that on the parlor. Mr. Blank says nothing else will give the effective white. We can get it for $7 a yard." "Why, we paid $9," says her companion. "Well, $7 is the lowest figure, and we can go as high as we please."

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"I have a German aunt, you know," she said. "I visited her last year, and, though I consider my German pretty good, between German and English I made some funny mistakes. She admired a gown I wore very much. 'Yes,' I said, 'and I only paid $20 for having it made.' 'Schrecklich!' exclaimed my aunt, horrified at the price. 'But, Tante,' I said, 'labor ist sehr theuer.' I used the English word, which is pronounced like the German word leber, (liver.) I had simply told her that liver was very high."

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"I don't like those deep yellow and brown ox-eye daisies," he said. "The white daisies are not so bad. I always like blonde flowers better than the brunette."

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Visitors to the Cooper Union Free Library late in the afternoon are surprised to see the large number of men there reading. The most natural thought is that they are men out of work, but that is a mistake. The larger part of the men are night workers, who come in and spend two or three hours before going to their respective places of business. A stout, dignified-looking man, with a smooth face, head inclined to baldness, and iron-gray hair, is a cook in a down-town night restaurant. He goes to the library practically every day. There are a number of night waiters who drop in frequently, and many compositors &c., from the daily papers. In making inquiry into the occupations of their patrons a few years ago, 800 men out of 3,000 gave references to the newspapers.

The patrons of the library can be divided casually into three classes—the men who come early in the morning, to look over the papers and study the advertising columns, looking for employment; later come the men who have irregular hours—firemen, postmen, police officers—men who have a few hours off in the middle of the day, and with them a sprinkling of men who have passed their working days and have their time to themselves. It is surprising to learn that in the Summer season, when the number of readers is greatly reduced, the library will average 1,300 visitors a day. In Winter, there are often 3,000 visitors, though an average comes nearer 2,000.

"I do not think the value of our work is realized," says the curator of the library. "People think we have a great many unemployed men here, men who do not care to work, but when you investigate you will find it is not so. Of the class of reading done here, there is a large demand for fiction, but many men read only such books as relate to their trade. We have a large and complete variety of textbooks, and a number of students take a regular course of study, particularly those who are preparing for civil service examinations."

***

The combination of cats, rats, and fishes is going to be one of the trials of the new marine aquarium. They have the rats and the fishes now, and they have had one cat. They have not now. If pussie is not more fond of fish than flesh, she at least likes a course dinner. Now, in fish literature, there is nothing in the nature of a poem such as "When the cat's away the fish will play," to imply that during pussie's absence is the only time when it is safe to indulge in festivites. In the big tank in the centre of the aquarium the little fishes played "dare."

"I dare you to swim up on the step where the water is shallow," said one little fish.

"You don't da'st to do it yourself," said another little fish. "You go ahead, and I will follow."

And Madam Pussie sat on the steps, her eyes growing brighter and brighter, as the little fishes grew braver. Her admiration was a great incentive to the sport.

Then the mammal fishes began to mourn that their little fishes, who went gayly out swimming, never came back, and they wept so sorely, and the water in the tank grew so salt, and there seemed such danger of its overflowing that the keepers had to take matters in hand.

"We simply had to put t cat away," said the aquarium guardian the door.

That was the only obit notice for poor pussie. Now, when rats frolic over the floors at will, there is a sigh of regret at her absence, and it is only in gazing at the fish families disporting in the tank that it seems the thing that is best.

***

The outing hat for women, with its comfortable qualities, has limits to its usefulness as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is not generally an adjunct to the dignity or good looks of an elderly woman, and when it tops off the combination of a blue collar and a pink tie it is odious.

***

The muscular twitching of the jaw in men under a great strain seems to be weakness over which they have no control. It betrays a man who, in other ways appears to the outsider to have unlimited nerve and self-possession. It is a sign of weakness, to be found in the majority of prisoners found on trial for their lives. The man Herschkopf, now on trial for murder and arson, seems to be an exception to the general rule.

"He's cool way through," said an officer of the court. "I have watched lots of them before. They may seem to be all right, but there is that muscular twitching of the jaw every little while, which shows that keeping cool is an effort. This man has none of that. I've watched him closely. He has showed only a little nervousness once or twice, and he has relieved that by taking notes."

***

They have "delicious" soda and "ice cold" soda and "hot" soda and soda to which almost every adjective in the dictionary can be applied, but a sign recently put up throws all the others in the shade. It reads, "The acme of elegance in soda-water drinks."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Justice Lawrence, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Emanuel Blumenstell, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, and Franklin Bien, commissioners to appraise valuations in the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, to acquire title for the city to land, valued at $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, in the Eleventh Ward, and bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, to be used for a park.

—Charles Yokers of 430 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who attempted suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of Forty-fourth Street, several days ago, died from the effects of his plunge yesterday in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. His wife went to Germany a couple of weeks before he attempted to take his life, and his act is thought, to have been occasioned by morbid lonesomeness.

—The District Attorney yesterday received a letter from Elon Hobbes, representing Good Government Club F, asking why John Donovan, alias "Mutton," had not been tried for assault. In the District Attorney's office it was claimed that the courts were crowded. Donovan was indicted for assaulting Frank Ward of 71 King Street with a knife on Jan. 6, 1895, and was released on bail.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Braemar were dispatched East July 9, and are due in New-York Tuesday morning. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M., July 15.

—Susie Cavanagaro, six years old, fell into a tub of scalding water at her home, 10 Baxter Street, yesterday, and was painfully scalded about the entire body. An ambulance was called, but the father refused to permit the surgeon to dress the injuries or to take the suffering child to the hospital.

—Charles Yarde, seventeen years old, was killed while walking on the track, by a Harlem Railroad train, near Cozanora, N. Y., yesterday. He lived at 544 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, this city.

—The examination of Police Captains for Inspectorships, which was to have been held at Police Headquarters yesterday, was adjourned to July 17.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that the District Attorney and his assistants do not come under the civil service regulations, and that therefore the city, through the Controller, must pay Assistant District Attorney Crane his salary for June. The City Treasurer refused to pay the warrant when it was presented on the ground that his appointment was in violation of the civil service rules and regulations.

—Anna Kelly, arrested Thursday night by Secret Service men, was before Commissioner Morle, in the United States Court, yesterday on the charge of having assisted James Smith in counterfeiting. He was arrested last week. She was held in the sum of $2,500. Her twelve-year-old son was given in charge of the Children's Society.

—The Edison Electric Light Company yesterday entered a protest with the Board of Assessors against the assessment on its personal property of $627,000. The company claims that no assessment should be levied.

—Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow opened bids yesterday for the erection of a fire engine house at Wallabout Market. The lowest bid—$25,375—was made by M. Gibbons & Son.

—United States Marshal Hayden returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been to ask Attorney General Harmon to allow him more help. He did not get it.

—The Rev. C. T. Weitzel will preach to-morrow morning in Plymouth Church on Harriet Beecher Stowe.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday appointed three new postal clerks from the eligible list.

Long Island.

—The National Association of Morocco Manufacturers of the United States, at its semi-annual meeting, at the Manhattan Hotel, Manhattan Beach, on Thursday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Henry Burke of Philadelphia; First Vice President—M. F. McDermott of New-York; Second Vice President—Charles Baird of Wilmington, Del.; Secretary—M. F. Mitchell of Philadelphia; Treasurer—C. W. Landell of Philadelphia. The morocco manufacturers prepare fine leather for women and children's shoes. After the business meeting they dined together.

—Army worms have devastated a large quantity of grain, especially oats, in the vicinity of Orient. Some of the farmers have plowed under whole fields to save the foliage for fertilization purposes. Sprouts and cauliflower plants, which have been set out, are suffering from the army worms also, as well as by a green worm, which appears to feed on these plants alone. Extra help is being employed in ditching these fields, a ditch being the only known method of stopping the progress of the worms. The corn crop is also threatened.

—Police Justice Nostrand, in the West Brighton Police Court, yesterday discharged James J. Sangunnetta, a photographer of Surf Avenue, on the charge of breaking the jaw of James Loughlin with a blow of his fist, on June 14 last, during an altercation, on the ground that the blow was justifiable.

New-Rochelle.

—A dance was given last evening at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, by the officers of the garrison in the large messroom. Among those present from New-Rochelle were Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Mr. Tatum and Miss Tatum, the Misses Pinckney, Miss Belle Bolton, C. M. Connolly, George A. Albro, Miss Helena J. Albro, Miss Edith Stavey, Miss Maude Stavey, Thomas Fisher, Edward Fisher, Ernest Stavey, Ralph Kingsley, C. C. Wright, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Helen Neilson, and the Misses Huntington.

—The Board of Village Trustees met Thursday evening and ordered printed the charter, by-laws, and ordinances in book form, and the ordinances by themselves in pamphlet form.

—Mrs. Caroline L. Brocklebank, house mother of Trinity Parish House, has been sick since Wednesday evening.

Jersey City.

—The National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union was continued at Hasbrouck Institute yesterday. The present officers were re-elected. They are as follows: President—The Rev. Elmer J. Felt; Secretary—Henry L. Caulfield; Treasurer—Henry M. Fowler; Executive Board—The Rev. E. G. Mason, the Rev. O. G. Petrie, the Rev. Q. H. Shinn, Rufus L. Leach, James Williams, H. R. Rose, James D. St

Saturday
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Part Two
Pages 9-12

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MARTENS' ACCUSER HEARD

HAMILTON SAYS HE GAVE THE POLICE CAPTAIN FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

This Was in 1891, When Martens Was a Sergeant at the Tremont Station, and the Money, It Is Charged, Was for Naming a Shop as a Polling Place—Questions Touching on the Character of the Prosecution's Witness.

The trial of Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on charges of having accepted a bribe of $15 from Moses D. Hamilton for designating his store at 1,955 West Farms Road as a polling place for the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, was continued before Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday.

The alleged payment was made in September, 1891, when Capt. Martens was a Sergeant attached to the Tremont Station. Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society presented the charges and Fred R. House was counsel for Capt. Martens.

The first thing taken up yesterday in connection with the trial was the official designation of Hamilton's store as a polling place for the 1891 election. At the last hearing Chief Clerk Allen of the Election Bureau said that the official record had been lost. Mr. Allen testified under oath that the official record was the report of the Captain of the precinct. The record was subsequently found in the District Attorney's office.

Commissioner Roosevelt sent for Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau and questioned him about the official record. Mr. Roosevelt said he had learned that the official record designating Hamilton's store as a polling place was contained in the Police Board's election minute book and that the board's minutes were the official records, not the Captain's report. Gen. Rodenbough said that was the fact. Commissioner Roosevelt took Chief Clerk Allen to task for not knowing this to be the case.

"Mr. Allen, you told us the Captain's report was the official record," said Commissioner Roosevelt. "You should have known better. We could have disposed of this matter at the last hearing if you had informed us correctly."

Mr. Allen started to make a reply when the President interrupted him and said: "That will do. We will not discuss the matter further."

Roundsman James Crowe produced the Police Board's election minute book of 1891, which contained the official designation of Hamilton's store as a polling place. Roundsman Crowe said this was the official record of the board's action. The record was admitted in evidence, proving that Hamilton's store was used as a polling place at the 1891 election.

Lawyer Moss put in evidence the report made by Capt. Murphy, who was in command of the Tremont Station in 1891, recommending Hamilton's store.

Moses D. Hamilton, Capt. Martens's accuser, said he was engaged with George W. Miller in the carriage business in 1891, and that his place was used as a polling place in that year. Hamilton said:

"Capt. Martens, then a Sergeant, came around and looked at our store to rent it as a polling place. At first he thought the store would not do, but then concluded it would. After we signified our willingness to rent our store, he said it was customary to pay the police something out of the rental we got from the city. He asked for $15 for the Captain. I understood the money was to go to his Captain, Murphy. I also understood that he was instructed by his Captain to ask for the money. He wanted the money in advance, but I said he ought to wait till we got our money, but he said the money would have to be paid in advance. He came around a second time, and I paid him $15 in bills. I made an entry in the firm's books of the payment of the money. We got $50 rental from the city for our place."

The entry in Mr. Hamilton's book was admitted in evidence, although Mr. House made a vigorous objection, which was overruled. The entry read: "Sept. 28. Paid cash to Sergeant $15 for shop."

Hamilton admitted, on cross-examination, that a number of judgments had been brought against him. He also confessed that he owed money to several firms at the present time. He said he was a member of the Order of Chosen Friends and had been Treasurer of a society of the order for several years.

"Is it not a fact that you were charged with misappropriating the funds of your society?" asked Mr. House.

"That is not so," replied Hamilton. "I heard insinuations against my character. Police Sergeant Boehme was one of the men who talked around among the members, and I afterward refused to run for Treasurer again."

"Is it not a fact that when you were called to account you borrowed $100 to make good funds of the order you had used?" asked Mr. House.

Hamilton admitted that he borrowed money, but would not say it was for this purpose.

"Is it not a fact that you used the money of your order to carry on your business?" asked Mr. House.

"I had all the money mingled together," replied Hamilton.

The witness denied that he ever misappropriated any funds of the order, and said he was now President of the same society—Mount Morris Council, Order of Chosen Friends. Hamilton, in answer to Mr. House's question, said that he testified before the Lexow committee that he paid the money to Sergt. Martens Sept. 28, 1891.

Mr. House handed the witness a copy of the Lexow reports, and asked him to find such testimony. Hamilton looked over the record, but no mention was made in the testimony he gave before the Lexow committee of the date on which he alleged he paid the money to Capt. Martens.

"You have sworn here," said Mr. House, "that you testified before the Lexow committee that you paid the money on Sept. 28. The record does not show that."

Hamilton said the stenographers of the Lexow committee did not get all his testimony. With these words he threw the Lexow report on the table in front of the Commissioner's desk. Mr. House took exception to the witness's deportment, and he and Mr. Moss got into a wrangle. Lawyer Moss accused Mr. House of browbeating the witness. The tiff ended when Commissioner Roosevelt ordered both lawyers to stop their talk, and commanded Mr. House to sit down.

Asked what disposition was made of the money which he received from the city for the rental of his shop, Hamilton said first it was turned into the business. He subsequently admitted that he had the city's voucher cashed in a clothing store.

"Did you not buy an overcoat, and didn't you have trouble with your partner about the money?" asked Mr. House.

Hamilton said he did not remember anything of the kind. Under further cross-examination, the witness positively declared that Sergt. Martens demanded the $15 for the Captain, and that he would not take a check. He wanted the cash. Hamilton said he did not know at the time who the precinct Captain was.

Lawyers Moss and House had a wrangle about the possession of the Tremont Police Station's blotters of 1891. Mr. Moss wanted to see them, but Mr. House objected, claiming it would be unfair to the defendant. Commissioner Roosevelt agreed with Mr. House, and Mr. Moss was not permitted to see the records. After the lease of Hamilton's premises as a polling place had been put in evidence, Mr. Moss announced that the prosecution had closed its case. An adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

THE FIGHT OVER REAR TENEMENTS.

Application Argued for Commissioners to Assess Values.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, yesterday, the application of the Board of Health to have Commissioners appointed to assess the value of a number of rear tenements that had been condemned, came up for argument.

The board ordered these rear tenements vacated, preliminary to having the buildings condemned and torn down, the grounds, as stated in the petition before the court, being that they were unfit for habitation; that they interfered with proper ventilation, and were nuisances in other ways.

The case of the condemnation of property belonging to a Mr. Cuneo, at 36 Baxter Street, was first considered, and Frederick H. Man, Cuneo's counsel, made objections both to the petition and to the constitutionality of the law under which the premises are sought to be condemned. He said that the petition stated no facts, but only conclusions.

On the constitutionality of the law, Mr. Man said there was no fund provided for compensation to owners whose property might be taken, and that the Legislature had attempted to judge of the rules upon which the amount of compensation shall be determined, whereas the Constitution requires, under all decisions, that the amount of compensation shall be adjudged by Commissioners, and that it was unconstitutional to lay down rules under which Commissioners must act, when they must be free to use their own judgment in condemnation.

The case of Timothy Harrison, whose rear tenements at 246 to 254 Mott Street, have been vacated by order of the board, was next taken up. J. B. Butler, Harrison's attorney, argued objections to the form of the petition. He finally agreed with the counsel for the Board of Health to waive the preliminary objections, and allow the board to file another petition, in which all the legal requirements should be incorporated, and thus leave the question to be determined on the constitutionality of the law. Counsel for Cuneo, however, refused to waive any rights or allow the board to amend the petition, and Justice Lawrence took the papers, reserving decision.

MRS. DIETSCHEK TESTIFIES

SAYS SHE SPOKE FALSELY ABOUT THE SUFFOLK STREET FIRE.

She Wanted a Divorce from Her Husband, and Rosenbaum Told Her What to Say About the Disastrous Fire Herschkopf Is Alleged to Have Started—Samuel Goldsmith Stammers Under Cross-Examination—Schneider Discredited.

The trial of Adolph Herschkopf for the murder of Lizzie Jaeger, through an alleged incendiary fire on May 31, 1894, was resumed yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The prosecution rested Thursday afternoon, and the defense continued to try to prove an alibi for the defendant.

Gustav Krauss, who was committed to the Tombs when court adjourned on Thursday for contempt of court in remaining in the courtroom during the examination of other witnesses, was released after being in prison for an hour. Justice Fursman said yesterday he was satisfied that Krauss committed the contempt in ignorance.

Moritz Gross of 43 Henry Street, the first witness yesterday, testified that at 11:15 o'clock on the night preceding the fire at 129 Suffolk Street he drank some soda water with Herschkopf at 66 Norfolk Street.

Isaac Feirman of 15 Willett Street, a tailor, took the oath with his battered straw hat on, according to the orthodox Hebrew custom. Nearly all the witnesses for the defense swore in this manner. Feirman testified that at 8 o'clock A. M., on May 30, he went to Coney Island with Mr. and Mrs. Herschkopf and all three were back at his home at 8 o'clock the same evening.

On cross-examination Feirman said he owed some money to Herschkopf.

Rosie Linter, a sister of Mrs. Herschkopf, said she lived at 66 Norfolk Street. At 11:30 o'clock on the evening of May 30 she was at the house of Herschkopf, 61 Norfolk Street. At that hour Mr. and Mrs. Herschkopf arrived home. She saw them drinking some soda water across the street before entering the house. She slept in the Herschkopfs' house that night. All retired about 12 o'clock. All were awakened about 5 o'clock the next morning by the rattling of fire engines going to the fire at 129 Suffolk Street. They all got up and looked out of the window at the blaze of the distant fire. Herschkopf remained in the house.

Rosie Dietschek of 87 Essex Street, the daughter of Meyer Dietschek, who is jointly indicted for murder with Herschkopf, was next called. Her testimony was of little value.

Charles Sheckler of 154 Montgomery Street testified that he overheard Shler Rosenbaum say to Mrs. Dietschek in the Tombs: "If you will say what Assistant District Attorney Davis wants you to, you will then be allowed to see your husband in the prison."

Albert Bach, counsel for the defense, said that he would prove that there was a conspiracy by Rosenbaum and others to get Dietschek to swear against Herschkopf.

Mrs. Dietschek was then called. She testified that she met Shler Rosenbaum at the house of Joseph Fox of 227 Rivington Street, and Rosenbaum told her that she should go to a lawyer with him and tell the lawyer that Herschkopf paid her husband $15 for starting the Suffolk Street fire.

She told Rosenbaum that she did not want her husband arrested. All she wanted was to get a divorce from her husband.

"I will take you to a lawyer who will get you a divorce in two days," she said Rosenbaum replied.

She testified that Rosenbaum and a man named Moses took her to the office of a man she now knows to be Assistant District Attorney Davis. Moses told her on the way to the office what to say to the lawyer. Accordingly, when she got to Mr. Davis's office she told the lawyer that Herschkopf gave her husband $15 to start the Suffolk Street fire. Moses told her that he would see that she and her children were provided for.

"Was the statement you made to the lawyer true or untrue?" she was asked.

"It was not true," the witness said. "I was afraid of my husband, and said the things told me to say, so that I could get a divorce." This was before her husband was arrested, she said.

When her husband was arrested, she testified, Rosenbaum went to her and told her to go and see her husband and advise him to get Bernstiel, a district attorney that Herschkopf gave him $15 to start the fire. Rosenbaum took her to the office of a lawyer named Battle, she said, a man she now knows is an Assistant District Attorney, and told her to tell the same story she told the other lawyer. Rosenbaum told her everything would come out all right, and that her husband was innocent and would be released in a short time. It was only intended to punish Herschkopf.

In answer to Justice Fursman, Mrs. Dietschek said she had confessed three weeks after, making another statement to Mr. Davis, that it was untrue.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis picked up the typewritten statement made by the witness in the District Attorney's office and asked her if she had not made each assertion connecting her husband and Herschkopf with the fire. She admitted each statement, but said Rosenbaum and Moses had told her to make them. She had told Mr. Davis then that her husband and Herschkopf had built the fire, and that her husband had been burned. While the latter was in the hospital, Herschkopf had advised him to hire some rooms as soon as he got out of the hospital, and then have a fire and make money to live on without working.

Mrs. Dietschek said she informed Assistant District Attorney Davis that the statements made by her about Herschkopf and her husband were not true, and that she made them because Rosenbaum and Moses told her to. She made an affidavit to that effect.

The witness, in concluding, said that Assistant District Attorney Davis, when she made her first statements, told her to go to her husband and tell him to say that Herschkopf paid him to start the fire.

"Was there any one who heard me say that to you?" innocently asked Mr. Davis.

"No, we were alone," said the witness.

"Did I speak to you in Jewish?" asked Mr. Davis, with a smile.

"No, with signs," the witness said.

Samuel Goldsmith was called next. He said he lived on East Forty-sixth Street, near Fourth Avenue, and was a broker at 48 Wall Street. He said he had known Herschkopf for several years, and knew his reputation to be good in his neighborhood.

On cross-examination the witness acknowledged he did not know where Herschkopf lived. He never had any association with him, and only knew one man that knew him.

Justice Fursman asked him what he meant by swearing that he knew the defendant's reputation to be good. The witness stammered and was allowed to step down.

A number of other witnesses were produced to testify as to Herschkopf's good character.

Zacariah Schneider testified about a conversation he overheard between Shier Rosenbaum and Jacob Kline in the Ludlow Street Jail about an alleged conspiracy against Herschkopf. On cross-examination the witness said that he had known Rosenbaum three years.

A record of the recent trial of Jacob Kline, in Brooklyn, for arson, was produced and showed that Schneider, who was a witness there, said he did not know Rosenbaum. He was told to step down.

Court was then adjourned until Monday.

FAILURE OF J. N. COLLINS & CO.

The Liabilities of the Firm Said to be $200,000.

J. N. Collins & Co., manufacturers and retailers of furs at 8 and 10 East Fourteenth Street, closed their doors yesterday morning, and the partners, Joseph N. and Frederick N. Collins, made an assignment to Alphonse H. Alker, lawyer, of 11 Pine Street.

The firm gave preferences aggregating $54,500 for borrowed money and bank discounts to the following: Emily H. Collins, $10,000; Harriet L. Collins, $20,000; Addie R. Robinson, $4,000; James E. Ward & Co., $4,000; Henry P. Booth, $4,000; Bank of the Metropolis, $7,000; Fourteenth Street Bank, $3,000; Mary E. Merchant, $1,000; John Harvey, $1,000; E. A. Slattery, $500.

Joseph N. Collins, the senior partner, began business over thirty-four years ago, with Collins & Lindsley. He established the firm of Collins & Smith, at 267 Sixth Avenue, with a branch store in New-Haven, Conn. The firm was dissolved in 1879, and in 1882 J. N. Collins moved to 32 West Fourteenth Street, where Frederick N. became a partner in 1887. In October, 1894, the firm moved from West Fourteenth Street to its present quarters, 8 and 10 East Fourteenth Street. The rent for the premises, it is said, is $30,000 a year. The firm occupied the upper part of 8 East Fourteenth Street for the manufacture of furs. After moving into the new premises, the business of the firm increased considerably, and it was said it had more than made up the cost of removal. The liabilities are not definitely known, but are currently reported to be from $150,000 to $200,000.

Mr. Alker, the assignee, said yesterday that he had not been able to learn the amount of the liabilities, and he did not think the firm knew how it stood. He was of the opinion, however, that the liabilities were not anywhere near $200,000.

The assignment, he said, was the result of the general stagnation in trade The firm usually carried a stock of $175,000, and at present it has 120 persons employed.

Herman Joseph, who represents the owners of the shoe and men's furnishing goods department in the store of J. N. Collins & Co., said that the firm had collected money belonging to the departments, which the firm holds in a fiduciary capacity, and the assignee had requested that notice be given to set apart so much of the moneys intermingled with the general funds belonging to the creditors, to abide the decision of the construction of the department contracts. Joseph thought the amount would be $4,000.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch have issued a replevin against the assignee of J. N. Collins & Co. for $1,173, and Kneeland & Stewart have another for $2,000 worth of goods.

FATALLY HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Benjamin Schneider Thrown Violently from a Wagon.

Benjamin Schneider, in the lumber business at Jackson and Tenth Streets, Long Island City, and living in 74 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving with his wife Thursday night in Review Avenue. His horse shied and ran away. The wagon was upset, and Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were thrown out.

They were taken to St. John's Hosptial. The surgeons said that the base of Mrs. Schneider's skull was fractured, and that she would probably die.

Mr. Schneider, who was only slightly bruised, will recover.

STABBED BY GEORGE APPO

JOHN ATWOOD HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The Former Green-Goods Sharper's Keen-Bladed Knife Penetrated Within Half an Inch of the Femoral Artery—The Victim Mistaken for a Man with Whom Appo, Who Had Been Drinking Heavily, Was Quarreling.

George Appo, the former green-goods sharper who gained notoriety during the Lexow investigation by revealing the secrets of green-goods operators in this city and who was recently released from Sing Sing Prison after serving a term of one year and nine months for theft, stabbed John Atwood, a newspaper reporter, in the left thigh last evening at the corner of Mott Street and Chatham Square. Appo's weapon was a keen-bladed clasp-knife, and Atwood's wound came perilously near being fatal. The knife blade penetrated to within half an inch of the femoral artery.

Appo sent the greater part of yesterday afternoon drinking, and about 6:30 P. M. he appeared at Mott Street and Chatham Square very much under the influence of liquor. Martin Madden, a James Street shoemaker, was sitting in front of John Kaiser's saloon, on the corner, when Appo approached him.

"I've been drinking cocktails," said Appo, "and I don't care who knows it."

"No one cares to know it, or you, either," said Madden. "Get away from here."

Appo swung his arms around and struck Madden in the face. The blow angered Madden, who jumped up and punched Appo. Appo fell in the street. He got up cursing and rushed for Madden. At that moment Atwood came out of the side door of the saloon, and Appo, mistaking him for Madden, slashed him with a clasp-knife in the left leg near the groin.

Atwood fell, and Appo started on a run up Mott Street, followed by several men who witnessed the stabbing. Policeman Lochman of the Elizabeth Street Station arrested Appo.

Atwood was assisted to the police station, and there an ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Johnson dressed Atwood's wounds, and also fixed up Appo, whose head was slightly cut. Atwood was taken to the hospital. There it was said he was not in danger.

Appo refused to make a statement, and was locked up. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Appo is of partly Chinese parentage, and all his life has been a criminal. For many years he was associated with green-goods men. While the Lexow committee was in session Appo assisted the Parkhurst society as a subpœna server, and one day was stabbed in a saloon in West Street, where he had gone to serve a subpoena. Since the adjournment of the Lexow committee he has been in several scrapes, the most serious being the one which resulted in his going to Sing Sing. He stole a coat from a saloon at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for which he was sentenced by Recorder Goff, who had formerly assisted him in his professed desire to reform.

He was once shot by a man named Curran in Poughkeepsie, who claimed that Appo tried to work a sawdust game on him.

JESSIE SCHRIEBER A SUICIDE?

One of the Theories Advanced in the Elizabeth Mystery.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—Jessie Schrieber, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Saloonkeeper H. O. Schrieber, whose body was found beside the tracks of the Long Branch Railroad near the Elizabeth Avenue Station Tuesday night, was buried today. The authorities say there is no doubt that she either committed suicide or was accidentally killed by a train. There are a few persons who believe the girl was murdered.

The suicide theory, however, is gaining more strength, for as facts come out they show that she was despondent because of her home life. The pictures found in her pocketbook she had taken to be sent to well-known actresses. She intended to ask them whether she would not make a successful actress. Some of the authorities believe she killed herself because she was not permitted to receive the attentions of a young man.

The girl was seen alone in the neighborhood of where her body was found earlier in the evening by John Houlahan and John Cummings. She was going in the direction of the tracks.

Suicide of a Leading Canoeist.

PROVIDENCE, July 10.—Daniel A. Hunt, Jr., a member of the swell society here, and a leading canoeist in the Narragansett Boat Club, committed suicide by jumping into the Seekonk River last Tuesday night. The body was found by Frank M. Phillips, a fellow-member of the club, to-day. Hunt was defeated in a race in the New-England amateur regatta last Saturday, and he has been despondent since then. He was very popular, was unmarried, and was about twenty-six years old.

WATCHING THE BULLETIN BOARDS.

Crowds in Printing House Square—How the News Was Received.

The crowd which gathered yesterday afternoon about Printing House Square to learn the news from Chicago far exceeded in numbers that which was brought together to hear the result from the Republican National Convention. There was but little doubt as to who the nominee would be in St. Louis, and the necessary majority to nominate was secured before the roll of States had been finished on the first ballot.

It was different yesterday. There was a large list of candidates, and then there was an interest to know just how the delegations from the sound-money States would act. That in itself was sufficient to keep up the interest.

One thing impressed the casual observers. That was that the people who gathered to wait for the news were reading men. It is safe to say that up to a week ago not more than one in ten of the men in the crowds had ever heard of William J. Bryan before, and they could not then tell whether he was from Nebraska or Oklahoma. But by yesterday they had heard all about him. They had read his speech, and they conversed freely on the fact that the Nebraska man was only thirty-six years old—one year above the limit—and, therefore, entitled to the title of the "Boy Candidate." When they learned that Mrs. Bryan "retained her seat upon the platform composedly," while the effort was being made to stampede the convention to her husband, after the fourth ballot, they were ready to give a faint cheer for the young candidate who had sprung up like a mushroom in the night.

The result of the first ballot was so scattering that the onlookers did not dare venture an opinion as to the final result. There were cheers when it was announced that Massachusetts, New-York, and New-Jersey declined to vote, and a sort of half-suppressed hiss when seventeen votes were recorded for Tillman.

On the second ballot, when Bland advanced from 233 to 281, and Bryan jumped from 105 to 197, many began to predict that Bryan would win. With each succeeding ballot all seemed to have learned more about the Nebaska man, and when during the fifth ballot a Missouri delegate took the platform to announce that Mr. Bland had authorized his withdrawal whenever it appeared that some other man seemed to be the choice, the crowds in front of the bulletin boards seemed to have suddenly developed an astonishing case of long-distance Bryanism.

Several Republicans in the crowds attempted to start a tariff discussion, but that was plainly what the crowd did not want. They wanted to know who the Democrats would nominate. They found out. THE NEW-YORK TIMES was the first to announce the result of the deciding ballot on its bulletin board.

SHE PAID THE LAD'S FINE.

Mrs. Twomey Had Appeared in Court Against a Thieving Servant.

Mrs. S. L. Twomey appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday morning as complainant against Anne Jansen, thirty, a Swedish domestic.

While in Mrs. Twomey's employ the woman took a hundred-dollar bill from a roll in Mrs. Twomey's apartments and secreted it in the basement.

Detectives Lang and McNaught of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found it.

While Mrs. Twomey was waiting in Yorkville Court yesterday morning James McGough, a young boy, was fined $5 for going in swimming at the foot of East Twenty-first Street. The boy's mother, a widow with six young children, pleaded with Magistrate Mott for clemency, and offered $3, which was all the money she had, saying that her boy might lose his position if locked up.

The Magistrate was obdurate, and the lad would have gone to a cell in lieu of paying the fine, had not Mrs. Twomey, who had listened to the case, put her hand in her pocket and produced the required sum. The lad grasped her hand and said his first earnings should go to her, but she said she would accept no return.

Anne Jansen waived examination, and was committed in $1,000 bail to answer.

TOOK HIS LIFE WHILE IN HIDING.

Police Accused Muzbacher of Arson and Hunted for Him.

Benedict H. Muzbacher of 347 East Fifty-second Street, who died suddenly in Doyle's Prospect Hotel, Coney Island, supposedly of poison taken with suicidal intent, had been searched for by the police on a charge of arson.

He was suspected of having tried to set fire to the flat house 157 East One Hundred and Seventh Street last Tuesday. The building had been conveyed to him July 2 by Alexander Litt, in the law office of Emanuel Jacobus, 132 Nassau Street. The day following he got insurance on the house. Three days afterward, on last Monday, a tenant in the house saw him run from a room where a fire had been started. Fear of arrest and punishment is ascribed as the reason for suicide.

Muzbacher was fifty years old and had been a jewelry salesman. His mind was thought to have been deranged.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

GREAT THRONGS ATTEND THE CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Big Tent Still Wanting, and Thousands Turned from the Services—Four Monster Meetings Held on the Text, "Saved to Serve"—Unrolling of the Missionary Roll of Honor—Re-erecting the Collapsed Tent Williston.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The second day's business of the fifteenth annual International Christian Endeavor Convention began to-day at 9:30 o'clock, in the two tents near the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. Tent Williston is still in a state of collapse, and the crowd that would have found accommodations there was distributed between the Wesley churches.

The usual 6 o'clock prayer meeting, held in thirty-three city churches, and the meeting for Bible study in the New-York Presbyterian Church, preceded the formal opening. The one topic in the four great meetings was "Saved to Serve," and attention was devoted to the junior workers' societies. Secretary Baer presided at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church meeting, and addresses were delivered by Miss Grace E. Hyde of Massachusetts, Mr. C. J. Atkinson of Toronto, the Rev. Peter Ainslee of Baltimore, and others. Bishop Fellows of Chicago was in the presiding officer's chair at tent Washington. Here speeches were made by Miss Kate Haus of St. Louis, the Rev. H. S. Williams of Memphis, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, and J. Wilber Chapman of Philadelphia.

President W. R. Harper of Chicago University, who was to have presided at the tent Endeavor meeting, being abroad, his place was taken on the platform by John T. Beckley of New-York. Mrs. Clark, wife of the President of the United Societies, delivered an address on the "Mothers' Societies." Speeches were also made by the Rev. C. L. Work of Cincinnati, W. F. Wilson of Toronto, and H. M. Wharton of Baltimore.

President Clark presided at the Central Hall meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickinson of Boston spoke on the intermediate societies of Christian Endeavor. He was followed by the Rev. John Neil of Toronto, President B. I. Whitman of the Washington Columbian University, the Rev. C. Myers of Brooklyn, and the Rev. J. W. Weddell of Philadelphia.

One of the features of the large meeting was the unrolling of the missionary roll of honor, being lists of names on continuous sheets of paper rolled up on hose reels, after the manner of petitions when prepared for impressive effect. Upon it were the names of 5,869 young people's societies, 2,331 junior societies, representing 35 States, 7 Territories, 7 provinces, and 4 foreign lands, and showing contributions of $154,022.68 to home and foreign mission boards, and $206,150.21 to other denominational uses, a total of $360,172.89. Of this the Clarendon Street Baptist Society, Boston, and Calvary Presbyterian Society, Buffalo, each gave in excess of $1,000.

The noon evangelistic meeting was conducted to-day by the Rev. W. H. Towers of England.

The afternoon programme included officers' conferences, in separate churches, of Corresponding Secretaries, Junior Superintendents, Missionary Superintendents, local union officers, district Secretaries, State and provincial officers, from 2:30 to 4 o'clock; committee conferences, prayer meeting, Sunday school, social, temperance, good literature, Christian citizenship, and committees, from 3:30 to 4:30, and conferences of workers in advanced endeavor lines, mothers and parents' societies, intermediate and senior societies, life-savers' societies, travelers' and floating societies, from 2:30 to 5:30. The work of the life-savers' societies was illustrated by stereopticon views in colors, conducted by the Rev. J. L. Wells of Jersey City.

In the evening there was the usual line of meetings in tents and churches.

Workmen are now engaged in re-erecting tent Williston. The want of this tent has interfered greatly with the accommodations of the convention, as it has been impossible to entertain the great crowds that seek the White Lot for each meeting. The tents will afford seats for about 9,000 people, but fully twice as many are constantly wandering about, unable to gain admission. Add to those the crowds in the church and Casabble hall meetings, and the number who are seeking the daily sessions of this convention must exceed 50,000, a large proportion being Washington people.

The first of the bicycle runs planned for this convention took place to-day, starting from Lafayette Square and Vermont Avenue. Fully 800 wheels were in line, many being gayly decorated with convention badges, banners, and ribbons.

Attempt to Wreck the "Gilt Edge."

PROVIDENCE, July 10.—The engineer of the steamboat train discovered last night between Wood River Mills and Niantic several ties placed on the west-bound track, evidently with the intention of wrecking the "Gilt Edge" train, which would have passed there within a few minutes. The train was stopped, the ties removed, and the authorities notified at Westerly. No clue has as yet been obtained to the parties doing the deed.

NEAGOE:

A STORY OF THE SALT MINES.

By "CARMEN SYLVA."

(Queen of Roumania.)

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PREFACE.

Capital punishment does not exist in Roumania. The greatest penalty for willful murder is imprisonment for life in the salt mines, while minor crimes are punished by incarceration in these mines for periods varying from five to twenty-five years, according to the nature of the offense. The mines are a source of great wealth to the country, the salt—which is a State monopoly—being extracted exclusively by criminals. Besides being supplied to Roumania, this indispensable necessity is now exported in large quantities to the neighboring countries of Hungary and Servia. At the period at which our story opens, the "Ocni," or salt mines, were worked in the most primitive manner, and the wretched prisoners never saw the light of day. Now the punishment is not so rigorous. The felons are allowed to sleep in penitentiaries above ground, and are morning and night escorted to and from their work by a guard of soldiers.

PART I.

"Hai! hai!" This cry resounded deep down underground, through lofty dark vaulted arches, in the vast salt mines of Slanic.

Huge blocks of rock salt were being drawn noiselessly upward, in immense baskets, to a hole above, which seemed distant as a star, through which shone red the light of day, while from another similar aperture came down empty baskets of the same kind as the full ones, falling with muffled thud on to the gray salt below. Numerous men, wearing shirts of coarse sackcloth, with drawers and belts of thick leather, and laced sandals on their feet, stood together in a mass, and uttered the melancholy "Hai! hai!" each time they filled a basket.

When those prisoners moved their feet, the clanking of irons was heard, for around their legs, below the knee, iron rings were fastened, to which were soldered chains, to prevent their running any great distance.

Further on were other rows of men at work, hammer in hand, who struck the walls of salt at measured distances, and the immense detached lumps fell with a heavy thud. Then a wedge-like piece of wood was inserted into the fallen mass, and some of the felons struck the wood with heavy stones until the morsels fell asunder. Every blow resounded like a thunder clap throughout the shining vaults.

On the floor, before each man, was placed a small tin lamp, filled with tallow, the minute wick of which only threw light on the spot where the hammer was destined to strike, and shed a fitful gleam over the pallid, gloomy faces of the men employed. These convicts were never permitted to see the light of day; there they worked, there they lived, there they died, never seeing a glimpse of God's sun! Involuntarily they must have cried in the words of Dante: "All hope abandon ye who enter here."

The day on which our story opens, an old man stood apart from the rest of the criminals, leaning on his hammer to rest his tired arms; he had flung his long brown mantle over his shoulder, and his eyes rested on the meagre light at his feet, which flickered as if it were a life ebbing away.

Before him passed other prisoners, bearing similar lights stuck in their caps, and, although they spoke to him, he seemed to pay no attention to their words. Suddenly a movement took place in the gallery, lights gleamed and flitted about, and a glimpse was caught of a good-looking young man, who shuddered visibly on finding himself brought face to face with the weird darkness above and beneath him. The young fellow was guarded by two soldiers, for he had made a desperate effort to fling himself over the edge of the gallery, but he was caught and prevented from committing this act of self-destruction.

Many sympathizing glances from around were cast upon him, and many remembered how they also had come down by the same path.

At length, when the young man entered the principal vault, he looked about him despairingly, and then fixed his eyes on the ground. He stood not far away from where the old man, unmoved, was regarding him.

"I cannot live here without any light," cried he. "Why, oh, why am I cast into this den of murderers? I cannot bear it! It is never-ending night!"

He stretched out his hands as if to feel around him, then rose to his full height, and, in doing so, stretched the chain with which his feet were shackled.

"Chained like a wild beast!" he cried—"and in utter darkness. Set me free, I say! Set me free!"

Then he saw the old man looking silently, but pityingly, on him, and falling on his knees he said: "Father, have mercy on me, and kill me with a blow of thy hammer."

"It is forbidden that I should kill," answered the old man.

"Thou wilt not be here forever," said another convict, wishing to console him.

The young fellow laughed madly. "Fifteen years! Are they not more than eternity?"

"I am condemned for eighteen years," said the first speaker.

"And I for twenty-four years," said a second.

"And I for my lifetime," said another.

"Who knows what crimes you may not have committed?" said the new-comer, "but I, I only protected the innocent!"

"What, then, it is love which brought thee here? I thought as much when I saw thee!"

"Didst thou kill thy sweetheart, or the other?" asked another prisoner.

The youth drew back angrily. "I am not answerable to you for what I have done."

Then the old man placed his hand on the lad's shoulder. "Boy, I have been here now for sixteen years, and yet I was not a bad man, or a great sinner."

"Then why art thou here, father?" asked the youth.

"I was in the service of a hard and cruel master. I bore all with patience, although he often made me and my fellow laborers curse the hour in which we were born. But one day his cruelty passed beyond bounds; he had my sister lashed to death before our very eyes! Six or seven other peasants then joined me in my fury against him, and we drew lots to see who should shoot him down. The lot fell upon me. Our master had gone to Bucharest, and his

"Neagoe!" Interrupted the Old Man.

way home lay through the forest. I watched for him from behind a tree, and I felled him to the ground. He had but time to cry: 'O Holy Mother!' We all rejoiced that we had got rid of him, and when we were called before the magistrates and the Judge declared that the murderer would be sure to be discovered sooner or later, I stepped out from the rest of them, saying: 'My lord, I am the murderer.' As it was a premeditated crime, I was sent here for life, for that is according to the law."

The youth looked fixedly into the speaker's face, as if he were drinking in his words; around these two men there gradually formed a circle of gaunt objects, lighted only by the tiny lamps stuck in their caps, which left their faces almost in darkness. The voice of the old man sounded slow and monotonous, as if what he recounted had no longer any interest for him, while there rose incessantly from above and below the melancholy "Hai! hai!" of the workers, and the resounding noise of the falling masses of salt.

"Neither am I," said the youth, sighing deeply. "Neither am I the wicked wretch you take me for. It took place one Sunday when we lads were dancing the 'Hora' alone, and throwing at the same time tender glances at the maidens seated on the grass, with pretty flowers in their hair, waiting to see who would be the first among them invited to join us. My eyes were fixed on Neagoe."

"Neagoe!" interrupted the old man, in a startled tone.

"Yes, that is her name, and as I looked fixedly at her, Neagoe came and took her place betwixt me and another youth, who was from her own village, but the latter pushed her aside, saying: 'No, I shall not dance with a convict's daughter!' Blind with rage and fury, I drew my knife from my belt and plunged it into his heart. I did not intend to kill the fellow. I was frightened when I saw him lying motionless on the ground! Neagoe cried out: 'O Holy Mother! What hast thou done? All is at an end between us now!' Neagoe wept, and would not be consoled at any price. She said, rightly, that all was at an end between us. 'Sandule,' said she, 'Sandule, oh, why didst thou think of loving me? I have only been thy misfortune!'"

"Whose daughter, sayest thou, was this maiden?" asked the old man.

"I know not, for she never spoke to me of her father, but I know that he has been for a long time at Slanic. Perhaps he is among you here."

"Perhaps," said the old man, who then continued his questions. "Sandule—if that be thy name—this Neagoe, is she a pretty girl?"

Sandule's eyes glistened through the darkness, as he replied: "She is lovelier and brighter than the sun itself! Her eyes are large and full of sorrow, like those of the deer shot down by the huntsman; her hair is black as a raven's wing; her lips red as rowan berries; her teeth whiter than the milk when it comes from the cow; and her form is so supple and so slender that it might be drawn through a ring. When she walks, balancing herself a little from side to side, she has the gait of an empress, and the pitcher which she carries upon her head seems a regal crown! When she gives some one water to drink from her jug, it does him as much good as the first dewdrop to the earth after a long drought. When Neagoe laughs, you must laugh also, though she laughed but rarely, and now she will never laugh again."

The youth wiped away, with the back of his hand, the warm tears which fell from

"My Boy, * * * I Am Among Those Who Have Received a Full Pardon."

his eyes, then he stamped his feet with fury, heard the clanking of the irons, looked down at his ankles, and despair again laid hold of him. The old man seemed disposed to continue talking, and said:

"This poor Neagoe must have suffered many an insult on account of her father?"

"Aye, indeed, it is better not to have children, if one is doomed to the salt mines."

Then a jailer came up to Sandule, and giving him a hammer and a lamp, bade him come to some salt blocks, at which there were already a number of men at work, who looked at him with stolid indifference.

Sandule raised the hammer and began to strike the salt, as he was instructed, when suddenly the mine became one blaze of light! Hundreds and hundreds of candles were quickly alight, for the recently elected Prince of Wallachia had expressed a desire to see these curious persons, who were at the same time a source of great wealth to his country.

Then a thrill of emotion ran through the hearts of many of these convicts—a thrill of expectation, of hope, of fear. The Prince would pardon some of them!

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FIRMNESS NOTWITHSTANDING THE POPULIST DOINGS.

The Market Sustained by the Short Interest in the Absence of Pressure to Sell—Withdrawals of Gold from the Sub-Treasury—The Reserve Below the Hundred Million Mark—Weakness of Cotton Oil—Crop Report.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Considering everything, to-day's stock market was decidedly firm. The Chicago platform had apparently no other influence than to prevent buying, but as stocks were not pressed for sale, and as the outstanding short interest is sufficiently large to lend support on all weak spots, prices held well.

The withdrawal of $750,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury, most of which is to be shipped abroad, was somewhat of a surprise, as exchange rates, although firm, are still below the point where gold can be exported profitably. The Government reserve is now below the hundred-million line, and the fact gave rise to discussion of the probability of another bond issue before the Winter. On the whole, however, the talk was more cheerful, the argument being that with the convention out of the way, prices should improve, because nothing can happen that would be any worse than the doings of the silverites at Chicago. It is confidently believed that the silver candidate will be overwhelmingly defeated in November. The volume of trading was small, less than 100,000 shares.

The weak spots were Cotton Oil issues and Leather preferred. Cotton Oil preferred lost 5⅝ points and Leather preferred 1½. The decline in Cotton Oil was attributed to the low price of lard, although there was a suspicion that the holdings of President Thompson, who died recently, were being liquidated. Leather preferred was sold by a firm usually employed by insiders. Sugar, which was the most active stock of the day, ended with a gain of 1¾ points, the result of matched orders. Chicago Gas was a point up, and the industrials scored fractional gains. The Grangers were firm at advances of ½@⅝. St. Paul was the leader, being bought on its favorable earnings; its increase for the first week of July was $99,800. The internationals were very quiet, London doing little. Louisville and Nashville gained ¾ on fairly good transactions. The general list ended with fractional gains. The crop report was issued after the close of business. It shows a decrease of 3.0 in the condition of wheat, compared with last month, but is 4.2 below the average in July last year. The average of corn is 92.4, against 99.3 in July, 1895.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent; four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,411,089; balances, $5,191,081; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $716,594.

Money on call in London, ⅛@⅛ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@9⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 35,000 ounces at 69¼@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@68⅞ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,517
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	18,058,790
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,726,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty days and $4.88¼@$4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercials.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅞@5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichmarks at 95⅛@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

St. L. S. W. 1st...1¼ | Wheel. & L. E. cn...2⅛
St. P. 1st 7s, gold...1½

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s...-1 | N. Pac. con., t.r., asst. I
Col., H. V. & T. 5s..1 | Union El. 1st.....-1¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weak. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛, the 4s, 1925, ⅜, and the 5s ⅛. The sales were $40,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾@107¾; $3,000 do, coupon, at 108¾; $32,000 registered, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	108½	108¾
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	116	116¼
5s, r., 1904	112½	112⅝
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	--
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	--
Currency 6s, 1899	105¼	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Am. Exchange	170	Mercantile	150
Broadway	225	Merchants' Ex.	110
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Metropolis	410
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4,000	National Union	202½
City	500	New-Amsterdam	150
Citizens'	204	New-York	230
Commerce	204	New-York County	610
Continental	132	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. B'k N. Am.	130
East River	170	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Phenix	102
Fourth National	170	Republic	146
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard Nat.	167
German-American	112	Second National	425
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	98
Imp. & Traders'	525	State of New-York	106
Irving Exchange	140	Third National	103
Lincoln National	170	U. S. National	108
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Mechanics'	185	Western National	111¼

There was a sale of 10 shares of Fourth National at 175.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced 76⅝: Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 95⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 14½, and Reading, ⅛, to 7. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34⅝, and Erie, ⅜, to 15. British consols were ⅛ lower for money, at 113⅜, and 3-16 for the account, at 113⅝.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,623,958, against $1,683,322 last week, and $2,944,744 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,614,394, against $1,556,490 last week, and $2,946,187 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The new Executive Committee of the United States Rubber Company voted yesterday to dispense with the services of stock transfer agents, and on and after the 1st of next month the company will transfer its own stock instead of passing it through the hands of H. B. Hollins & Co. as heretofore.

—The Twelfth Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 10.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	10	10	8¾	9	--	9	10	1,250
American Cotton Oil pf	50	50	45	45¾	-5¾	46	47½	1,020
American Express	112	112	112	112	--	110	113	20
*American Sugar Refineries	108¼	109¾	108¼	109¾	+1½	109¼	109¾	23,944
American Tobacco	102	102	101¾	101¾	--	100¾	101¼	40
American Tobacco pf	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	-⅜	61½	61¾	1,640
A., T. & S. F., assess. pd	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜	--	13⅜	14¼	20
*Bay State Gas	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅜	19½	20¼	1,200
Brooklyn Union Gas	19½	19½	19	19	-½	19	19½	385
Chesapeake & Ohio	90	90	90	90	--	89	90	30
Chicago & Alton	14½	14⅝	14	14	-¼	13⅞	14⅜	1,865
Chicago Gas	159	159	156	156	--	156	160	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	57¾	57¾	56¾	57¼	+1	57⅝	57½	5,880
Chicago & Northwestern	71⅞	71⅞	71½	71⅝	+⅜	71⅝	71¾	7,410
C., M. & St. Paul	98¾	99¼	98¾	99⅛	+⅝	99⅛	99½	30
C., M. & St. Paul pf	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74⅝	+⅝	74⅝	74⅞	15,853
Chi. Rock Island & Pacific	127⅜	127⅞	127¼	127¼	--	127¼	128	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	--	62¼	62¾	2,541
Delaware & Hudson	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	+½	20¼	21	500
Delaware, Lack. & West	124⅝	126	124⅝	124⅝	--	124⅝	125	315
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛	13⅜	14	5,300
General Electric	25¾	26¼	25½	25⅝	+⅛	25⅝	25¾	100
Lake Erie & Western	20⅜	21¼	20½	20⅝	+½	20⅝	21	1,563
Lake Erie & Western pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	--	69½	70	350
Lake Shore	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	+⅜	171⅜	171⅝	300
Louisville & Nashville	147	147	146¾	146¾	--	146¾	147	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	45¾	49½	48¾	48¾	+⅜	48¾	49	900
Manhattan Con	97¾	97	97¼	97¼	--	97¼	97½	110
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	22	22	21¾	21¾	-⅛	21¾	21⅞	410
Missouri Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	-⅛	20½	20⅝	37
*National Lead Co.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	--	21⅞	22	100
National Lead Co. pf	85	85	85	85	--	85	88	100
New-Jersey Central	118½	118½	118½	118½	--	118½	119	100
New-York Central	101½	101½	101	101	+½	100¾	101	900
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	--	30	30½	410
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	--	7⅞	8	37
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	22	22	22	22	--	22	23	100
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	--	4½	4⅝	100
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	17	17	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛	15⅝	16	200
Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛	33⅛	33½	216
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	--	22	22⅝	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	138	138	138	138	--	138	140	750
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g	116	116	116	116	--	114½	117	43
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	--	109	115	5
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	-5	122	125	150
Southern Railway pf	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜	18½	19	340
Southern Railway pf	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	--	25	25½	2,082
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛	20⅝	21	1,050
Texas Pacific	7	7	7	7	-⅛	7	7½	400
Union Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½	--	7	7½	40
United States Express	40	40	40	40	--	40	41	100
*United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7	7	-½	7	7¼	1,150
United States Leather pf	57⅝	57⅝	55¾	56	-1⅛	56	56¾	8,491
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	-⅛	16¼	17	390
Western Union Telegraph	82	82⅞	82	82	-⅛	82⅛	82⅝	1,345
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	9	8½	9	-⅛	8⅞	9	1,730
Total sales								96,252

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	69½	69½	69	69	-¼	69	69½	35,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	108	Minn St L 1st, Pacific extension	119½	
7,000	107	1,000		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	68	Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s	81	
1,000		2,000		
At. Top & S F gen 4s	78⅝	Missouri Pacific 3d	107	
10,000	78	1,000		
29,000	78⅝	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	64	
29,000	78	2,000		
Adjustment 4s	38⅝	Mobile & Ohio 1st coup	107	
2,000	38⅝	2,000	116½	
24,000	39	N Y, Chi & St L 4s, reg	100¾	
2,000	38¾	10,000		
1,000	39	N Y, Ont & W refunding 4s	87⅞	
11,000	39¼	3,000	87⅞	
Balt Belt 1st gtd	83¾	5,000	87⅞	
1,000		N Y Cent & W con 5s	107	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	92	2,000		
4,000		Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	76½	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	89	80,000	45	
6,000		Ore Imp co con 5s, Tr Co certfs	76½	
Brooklyn & Mon 5s	107	Ore Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	73⅜	
2,000		2,000	12	
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s	78	Ore Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	73⅝	
3,000		6,000	109¾	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	1,000	109	
2,000		10,000	109¾	
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	89	3,000	109¾	
2,000		4,000	109¾	
Buffalo & Erie New	106	Ore S L & U N con, Tr Co certfs	64½	
Canada So 1st gtd	107½	11,000	64½	
5,000	107½	2,000	63	
5,000	107⅞	6,000	64½	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s	94	People's G & C, Chi, 1st	99	
4,000@20F	94	4,000		
10,000	94¼	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	76⅜	
4,000	94¾	2,000	76½	
Chi., Bur & Q, Denver Div 4s	95¼	1,000	76¾	
5,000		Rio Grande Western 1st	73⅜	
Iowa Div 4s	97	5,000	74	
10,000		2,000	73⅜	
Nebraska ext 4s	89½	1,000	73⅝	
10,000	89	5,000	73⅞	
2,000	89½	St L & S F 2d 6s, cl A	70	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	117	2,000	70½	
2,000	101½	St L & S F 2d 6s, cl B	70	
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s	92¾	2,000	100½	
2,000		St L, Van & T H 1st	107	
Col., H V & Tol 5s	86	2,000	101	
2,000		Montana ext 4s	88½	
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s	85	2,000	119½	
3,000		St Paul, M & M 1st	98	
Del & Waco 1st 5s	77	5,000	94½	
2,000		St Paul & Dul 2d 5s	89½	
Det, Mac & Mar L G	20	5,000	89¾	
1,000	17½	So Pacific & N M 1st	103½	
Elfiz, Jol & E B S 6s	98¼	9,000	89¾	
3,000@20F		Southern Railway 1st 5s	89¾	
Erie gen Hen 3-4s	64	1,000	89¾	
5,000		1,000	89¾	
Erie 1st prior bonds	90½	1,000	89¾	
20,000	91	21,000	89¾	
5,000		Texas & Pacific 2d inc	19	
Flint & P M 5s	80	25,000		
Gal, H & S A 1st Mexican & Pacific Div 5s	73	Tol, Peoria & W 4s	73	
6,000	90½	4,000		
Han St Jo cons	118	Union Elevated 1st 5s	73⅝	
10,000		5,000	73⅝	
H & Texas Cent G M 4s	68⅞	Union Pacific 1st, 1899	105	
5,000		5,000		
Ind, Dec & W 1st	97½	West Shore gtd 4s	104½	
1,000		8,000	104½	
Jefferson R R 1st	108½	Registered	103¾	
1,000		4,000	103¾	
Lacledo, L L Co of St L 1st 5s	92¾	10,000	103¾	
1,000		W Nor Car 1st 6s	108¾	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5s	115	5,000@30F		
La & Mo River 2d	111	Wheeling & L E con 4s	104½	
1,000		1,000	59	
Metropolitan Elev 1st	117⅞	2,000	59	
9,000		2,000	60¾	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	106⅛	2,000	62½	
2,000		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st	32½	
Mil & St P 7s, gold	128	Trust co certfs		
13,000		3,000		
Total sales				$625,000

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, July 3:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Am. Cotton Oil	10½	8⅝	9	-⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf	50½	45	45¾	-6⅜
Sugar	111⅜	107¼	109½	+1¾
Tobacco	102½	99	101	+⅛
Atchison	14¾	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
Atchison pf	20⅝	19⅜	20⅛	+⅛
Balt. & Ohio	18⅜	17¾	17¾	+⅛
Brook. Union Gas	91	90	90	+⅛
Can. Southern	46¼	46	46¼	+⅛
Ches. & Ohio	14⅞	14	14	+⅛
Chicago Gas	58½	56	57½	+⅛
Northwestern	100	98½	98½	No change.
St. Paul	75⅜	74	74⅜	-⅛
Rock Island	64	61¾	62½	+⅛
C., C. C. and St. L.	29	28	28¼	-⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	16	16½	-⅛
Consol. Gas	155½	153	154	-1
Del. & Hudson	125	124	124⅞	-⅛
Lackawanna	159	157	*157	-1¾
Denver pf	47	46¼	46¾	-¼
Whisky	14	13¾	13¾	-¼
General Electric	26½	24½	25⅝	-⅛
Louis. & Nash.	49½	48	48⅞	+¼
Manhattan	97¼	95¾	96¼	-1
Mo. Pacific	21¼	20¼	20⅝	-⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	22¼	21¼	21½	-⅝
N. Y. Central	102	100¼	101	-⅝
N. Y. Central	95¼	94½	94½	-1
Susquehanna pf	22¾	21½	22	No change.
Pacific Mail	22⅜	21	22⅜	+⅛
Reading, 2d in. pd.	14¼	13	13⅜	No change.
Omaha	39⅝	39½	39½	-⅛
Silver bull. certfs	69¼	69	69	No change.
Southern Ry. pf	26	25	25	-⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	21½	20¼	20⅝	-⅛
Union Pacific	7	6¾	6¾	-⅛
Leather pf	58⅝	55¾	56	-2
Rubber	17½	16½	17½	+⅛
Wabash pf	16⅞	16	16¾	-⅛
West. Union	82⅞	81⅞	82⅝	-⅛
Wheel. & L. E.	9¼	8½	9	No change.

*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.12	.12
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.46	.46
Bodie Consolidated	.50	.50
Chollar	.75	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va	.40	.40
Crown Point	*2.50	*2.50
Gould & Curry	1.80	1.80
Hale & Norcross	.47	.47
Mexican	.81	.81
Ophir	*1.30	*1.30
Potosi	.64	.65
Savage	1.06	1.05
Union Consolidated	*1.15	*1.15
Utah	.75	.75
Yellow Jacket	.50	.50
*Asked.	.12	.13
	.42	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 10.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.77	.77
Anaconda	.58½	.59
Argentum	.56	.56
Isabella	.59	.59
Portland	1.48	1.48
Union	.32	.32
Consolidated	.13¾	.13¾
Pharmacist	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.11	.11
Alamo	.12½	.12
Blue Bell	.04½	.04½
Golden Fleece	.04	.04
Jefferson	1.05	1.40
	.16	.16

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	145	149
Alb. & Sus.	170	--
Alt. & T. H. pf	62	--
Am. Coal	110	125
Ann Arbor	7½	9
Ann. Arb. pf	22½	25
Am. T. & S. F.	91½	--
At. & Pacific	1½	--
Balt. & O.	17½	18
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	7
B. A. L. pf.	102	105
Bklyn R. T.	21¾	21⅞
Brunsw'k Co.	½	2
B. R. & P. pf.	18½	24
Buff., R. & P.	55	61
B. C. R. & N.	73	--
Canada So.	45¾	46½
Can. Pac.	60½	61¾
C. F. & M.	3	5
Central Pac.	14⅝	15⅝
Chi. Gt. W.	6	6⅜
C. & E. Ill.	41	--
C. & N. W. pf.	149	150
C. L. & W. pf.	45	49
Cleve. & P.	--	164
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	1
C. F. & I. pf.	¾	1
Col., H. V. & T.	16½	17¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	65
Com. Cable	140	160
Consol. Coal	32	36
C. Gas Co.	153	155
D. & R. G.	12⅝	13½
D. & R. G. pf.	71	--
D. M. & Ft.	7½	9
D. M. & Ft. pf.	58	60
D. S. S. & A.	4	6
D. S. S. & A. pf.	7	11
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	95	97
Erie	14⅝	14⅞
Erie 1st pf.	33½	34
Erie 2d	28¼	30
E. & T.H. pf.	40	50
F. & P. M.	5	10
F. & P.M. pf.	40	45
G. R. & Nor. pf.	110	120
G. B. & W., t. r.	--	--
Homestake	33	--
Ill. Central	92½	94
Ill. Steel Co.	58½	61
Iowa Central	7½	7⅝
Iowa C. pf.	28	29
K. & E. Mich.	6½	8
K. & E. D. M.	3	4
Kepk. & D.	--	--
M. pf.	14⅞	15⅝
Lac. G. pf.	78	80
Long Island	74	75½
L., N. A. & C.	7¼	8¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	10	10	10	10	20
Am. Cot. Oil pf	45	45¾	45	45¾	30
Am. Sug. Refs	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	200
Am. Tobacco	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	13,280
Chicago Gas	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅜	380
C., R. I. & P.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	1,030
Chi., M. & St. P.	72⅜	72½	72⅜	72⅜	700
Ches. & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	8,280
Cent. of N. J.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	10
Gen. Electric	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	50
Louis. & Nash.	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	1,780
Manhattan	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	40
Mo. Pac.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20
Penn. C. & I.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	100
U. S. Leath. pf.	57⅜	57⅜	56¾	56¾	90
Wabash, pf.	16	16	16	16	1,170
West. Union	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	10
Total sales					29,630

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gn.	78	78	78	78	$8,000
A., T. & S. F. adj.	39	39	39	39	10,000
M., K. & T. 1st	81	81	81	81	4,000
Southern Ry. 5s	89¼	89¾	89	89	10,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Bedford Cons	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	100
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.00	200
Chollar, ass't pd	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	200
C., C. Crip. cons.	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Mt. Rosa	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Sierra Nevada	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Total sales					1,850

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	58⅛	58⅜	55⅝	56	638,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The local market opened strong, with supporting orders in the specialties, which were the weakest yesterday. After the floating stock was absorbed at the opening, there was a general recovery, which continued up to the close. The features of the session were the gains of 1⅝ in Union Traction, 1¼ in Heat preferred, ¾ in Union bonds, ⅝ in United Gas Improvement, and ½ in Pennsylvania and Welsbach. The only weak spot was Welsbach Commercial common, which declined 1½, to 18½. Storage Battery stocks were neglected. The market at the close was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	16¾	17⅛
Cambria	39	40	39¼	40
Choctaw	6	6¼	6	6⅛
Con. Trac. stock	22	25	22	25
Electric Storage	25½	28	25½	25¾
Electric Storage pf	27½	28	26	27½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Hestonville	52¼	53	52¼	53⅜
Hestonville pf	62	65	62	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52¾	53	52½	53
Indianapolis	21	21	21	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	--	21¼	--
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	42¼	43
Lehigh Valley	31⅝	32	31½	32
Met. Traction	99	100	99	99¾
Northern Central	69	70	69¾	--
Northern Pacific	7⅝	8	7½	8
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	16	15¾	17
Pennsylvania	53	53⅛	52½	52⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13¾	14	13¾	13
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	17	17¼	16	16¼
Penn. Steel	25	27	25	27
Penn. Steel pf	--	38	--	38
Phil. Traction	67½	68	67	67½
Phil. & Erie	--	18	--	18
Reading	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Union Traction, $10 paid	14⅝	14½	12⅝	16⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	287½	288	287	287½
United Gas Imp	66½	67	65½	66¼
W. U. & P.	2	2¼	2	2½
Welsbach	40	40¼	39¼	40
Welsbach of Canada	2	2½	2	2½
Welsbach Commercial	18	18½	--	20
Welsbach Commercial pf	64	--	--	65
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	77	80	--	80
N. C. Con. 5s	81	81½	81	81½
Newark Pass 6s	100¾	101	101	101½
People's Trac. 6s	95½	96	95½	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	70¾	71¼	69¾	70¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	98
American Bank Note	--	35
American Grocery 1st	30	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	50	60
*American Surety Company	4¾	5½
*American Typefounders	24	28
American Typefounders' pf	93	96
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105½
Atlantic Trust (new)	190	193
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	160	170
Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
191 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Boston, July 11, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Loan for the Abolition of Grade Crossings" for one million dollars ($1,000,000) will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 21, 1896, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in Registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated May 1, 1896, payable November 1, 1923, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year.

Principal and interest will be paid in Gold Coin, or its equivalent, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston. The "Loan for the Abolition or Grade Crossings" is authorized by Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1890 and Chapter 433 of the Acts of 1892.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver General.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$12,000 Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1942, guar.
$1,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chic. R. R. (Chic. & Ind. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
By order of Administrator.
11 shs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
$110.26 Texas & Pac. Ry. 2d Mtge. Bd. scrip.
200 shs. Excelsior Water & Mining Co.
125 shs. Deadwood-Terra Mining Co.
56 shs. Boston Land Co.
For the account and risk of W. B. Hutchinson.
500 shs. Continental Match Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
19 shs. United States Projectile Co.
15 shs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co. Certf. No. 4.
$3,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
25 shs. Real Estate Trust Co.
25 shs. Real Estate Trust Co.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$20,000 The Marrietta Run Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1913, March, 1895, coup.
$10,000 Manhattan Railway Co. 4 p. c. Cons. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK June 4, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 6, and reopen on the morning of July 16.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, July 6th, 1896.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Wednesday, July 15th, until Tuesday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

LEGAL SALES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, on April 27, 1896, in a certain consolidated cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others are defendants, and certain decrees ancillary thereto in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, entered: on April 29, 1896, in the District of Minnesota; on May 1, 1896, in the District of Montana; on May 2, 1896, in the District of North Dakota and in the District of Washington; on May 4, 1896, in the Western District of Wisconsin and in the District of Idaho and in the District of Oregon; on May 12, 1896, in the Northern District of Illinois and in the Southern District of New-York.

I, ALFRED L. CARY, as Special Master, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the passenger station upon the railroad of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the City of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the property, rights, privileges and franchises hereinafter described, constituting the first, second, and third parcels, respectively mentioned in the said decrees, viz.:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line or lines of the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as the same were constructed or being constructed at the date of the execution of the General Second Mortgage, namely, on the 20th day of November, 1883, or as the same were thereafter constructed, viz.: The main line from a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, at or near the mouth of the Montreal River, which river forms, in part, the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, to its terminus at Tacoma, on Puget Sound, in the Territory (now State) of Washington, via the valley of the Columbia River; and its branch from a point on said main line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, and all the lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of a right-of-way for said main line and branch, and all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the railways, ways or rights-of-way, depot grounds, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, wharves, docks, depots, station houses, engine houses, carhouses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, water tanks and turntables, superstructures, erections and fixtures, whether held at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired for the use of said lines of railroad, and in connection therewith, or the business thereof; also all locomotives, tenders, cars, hand or push cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all rails, ties, fastenings, switches, sidetracks and machinery, tools, implements, fuel, supplies and materials whatsoever, for or in respect of the constructing, operating, maintaining, repairing or replacing said lines of railroad or any part thereof, or necessary or convenient for use for the purposes thereof, whether held and owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, together with all the equipments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, whether then held or thereafter acquired, and all rights, privileges, immunities and franchises connected with or relating to said lines of railroad, and line or lines of telegraph, or the construction, operation, maintenance, use, or enjoyment thereof, then held or thereafter acquired by the said railroad company; and all corporate and other franchises of any nature relating thereto, including the franchises of said railroad company to be a corporation; and all the income, earnings and profits of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and main line and Cascade Branch; also all the estate, right, title and interest of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company in and to the lease of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway, and in and to the railroad, properties and appurtenances and the terminal and other facilities therein mentioned and described, or intended so to be, which said lease bears date the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota; also the undivided one-half of all that part of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad which extends from its junction with the said main line of railroad of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, near Thompson, in the County of Carlton, to Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the rights, privileges, easements, property and rights of property thereto belonging or used or intended to be used in connection therewith or for the purposes thereof; also all and singular the lands, premises and real estate situated and being in the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, and in the said City of Duluth, which the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage, or which thereafter it acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them, or the business of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company; also all and singular all other property and rights of property of every kind and nature of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired, wherever situated or however held for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them, or the business of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company; including all stocks and bonds in other companies owned by the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the time of the appointment of Receivers herein under the bill of complaint filed by the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on October 15th, 1893, other than stocks and bonds pledged under the Consolidated Mortgage or otherwise, and all the right, title and interest of said defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in such pledged stocks and bonds, subject to the rights of the pledgees thereof.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Excepting, however, any portions of said premises which may have been released from the lien and operation of said General Second Mortgage under the powers reserved thereunder.

Subject, however, as to the portions of the above-described property covered thereby to the lien of the two certain mortgages or deeds of trust dated May 1, 1879, and Sept. 1, 1879, respectively, executed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, and to a certain other mortgage or deed of trust dated the 1st day of January, 1881, known as the General First Mortgage of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and executed by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustee, and also subject to the performance by the purchaser, or his successors or assigns, of all pending contracts in respect of said first parcel, lawfully made by the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company before such sale thereof.

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

(a) First Mortgage Bonds of other companies received by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for the Consolidated Mortgage bonds of said railroad company, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued, as follows, to wit:

Name of Company.	Amt of Stock deposited.	Held by Directors.
Little Falls & Dakota Railroad Company	$1,757,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	179,571	$1,577,429
Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills Railroad Company	2,342,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	239,299	2,102,701
Duluth, Cookston & Northern Railroad Company		889,000
Fargo & Southwestern Railroad Company	1,748,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	178,602	1,569,398
Northern Pacific, La Moure & Missouri River Railroad Company		313,000
Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain Railroad Company	730,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	64,250	665,750
Jamestown & Northern Railroad Company	2,050,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	206,084	1,843,916
Jamestown & Northern Extension Railroad Company		270,000
Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company		133,000
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company		5,260,000
Rocky Mountain Railroad Company of Montana	1,034,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	91,059	942,941
Northern Pacific & Montana Railway Company		3,462,000
Helena & Jefferson County Railroad Company	402,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	35,401	366,599
Spokane Falls & Idaho Railroad Company		270,000
Spokane & Palouse Railroad Company, (Idaho Division.)		1,218,000
Central Washington Railroad Company		400,000
Green River & Northern Railroad Company		375,000
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company		333,000
Northern Pacific & Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company		1,353,000
United Railroads of Washington		5,398,000
Clealum Railroad Company		66,000
	$11,931,900	$15,600

All extensions of and additions to the railroads of said Northern Pacific Railroad by construction, acquisition, purchase or otherwise, and all bonds or other securities obtained by said railroad company in the course of such acquisition or construction, or otherwise, to the extent that such extensions, additions and bonds or other securities were paid for by the proceeds of bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage but subject to said general Second Mortgage and said General Third Mortgage of said Railroad Company as to any of said property covered by said two last-named mortgages.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

All the estate, right and title of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under leases or otherwise, in and to all branches at the date of the execution of said General Third Mortgage, namely, the 1st day of December, 1887, constructed and operated as feeders to said main line, and of the said Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, viz.: The Little Falls and Dakota Railroad in Minnesota; the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Railroad, and the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad in Minnesota and Dakota; the Fargo and Southwestern Railroad, the Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain Railroad, the Jamestown and Northern Railroad, the James River Valley Railroad, and the Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River Railroad, in Dakota; the Rocky Mountain Railroad, of Montana, the Helena and Jefferson County Railroad, the Helena and Red Mountain Railroad, the Missoula and Bitter Root Valley Railroad, the Helena and Northern Railroad, the Drummond and Phillipsburg Railroad, and the Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte Railroad, in Montana; the Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad, in Idaho; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad, the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad, and the Clealum Railroad, in Washington Territory, (now State); and in and to all branch railroads after the date of the execution of said mortgage acquired or constructed and operated as such feeders of the said main line or Cascade Branch, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

As provided by said decrees, the purchaser of any said parcel, his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall approve for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property conveyed, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, and other property, received by the Receivers of said railroad company in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto; and the purchaser of such first parcel, his successors or assigns, shall also receive conveyance of any and all property of the said railroad company appurtenant to said premises and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of said railroad or the business of said railroad company, and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers or to which said Receivers in any manner have acquired title, all of the foregoing being included in such sale.

The said sales will be made subject, and reference is hereby made, to the terms, conditions, reservations and provisions of the said decrees respectively contained, including those therein described applicable to said first parcel in respect of (a) the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; (b) the certificates of the said Receivers; (c) claims against the said Receivers; (d) claims against the said railroad company for unpaid indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by said railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the orders appointing the Receivers, and which may be adjudged prior in lien or superior in equity to said general second mortgage; (e) the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and the Receivers thereof.

The Special Master, as directed by the decrees, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for any one of the parcels above described who shall not, as a pledge that he will make good his bid for such parcel, in case of its acceptance, first have made a deposit with the Special Master as follows to wit:

In respect of the said first parcel the sum of $200,000 in money, or such par value of the bonds secured by said General Second Mortgage.

In respect of the said second parcel the sum of $250,000 in money, or $1,000,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel the sum of $50,000 in money, or $125,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

Upon any bid made for any one of said parcels, the purchaser thereof forthwith shall make deposit with said Special Master as follows:

In respect of said first parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $500,000 par value of said General Second Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said second parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $2,000,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel $125,000 in cash, or $300,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

The Special Master will receive certified checks upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New-York, as money, and also will receive certificates of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that it holds bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named and transferred to the order of said Special Master, in lieu of such bonds, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

Any cash or bonds which shall have been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

The deposits received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down.

In case any bidder upon acceptance of his bid, shall fail to make the deposit by said decrees required, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale without further notice or advertisement.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the deposit made by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit has been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of any sale by the Court, the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments on account of the purchase as by the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser of any parcel may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash, by surrendering to be canceled or credited, as in said decrees provided, any bond or coupon payable out of the proceeds of such parcel upon distribution of such proceeds; and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price, if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell any parcel of the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct, in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decree, jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, which reserves the right to retake and resell any parcel in case the purchaser thereof, or his successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

The Special Master will accept no bid of less than ten million dollars for the said first parcel; no bid of less than two million dollars for the said second parcel; and no bid of less than five hundred thousand dollars for the said third parcel. For further particulars reference is hereby made to above-mentioned Decrees of said Courts.

Dated, May 15th, 1896.
ALFRED L. CARY,
Special Master.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Complainant's Solicitors,
22 William Street,
New-York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.
Address PUBLISHER.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER, WITH SPECULATION LIGHT.

Holding Off for the Government Report—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Steadier and More Active—Cotton Lower and Very Quiet—Coffee Less Active and Lower.

A general desire to hold off for the Government report, together with the reports from the convention, kept speculators very quiet in the grain trade, and prices went off a little with the West. Provisions showed more life and a better feeling on local demands. Cotton was easier through local realizing on better crop reports. Coffee was dull and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@ 20⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.95 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.45 @ ..
Lead	2.97½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c on weaker cables, lower West, and free unloading by local longs, rallied ½@¾c on the bullish crop news from the West and light foreign buying, closing steady at ¼@½c decline, with speculators holding off for the Government report....The Government makes the condition 92 4-10, against 89 3-10 last year....Spot was dull and weak at ½@⅝c decline. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1c over September, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 49,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 150,585 bushels....Clearances hence, 127,887 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 154,967 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were entirely nominal and without demand, with prices unchanged....Spot were in fair export demand at easier prices....Sales, 115,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 21¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 20¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 22½c, with 95,000 bushels for export at 22½c, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 1,227; No. 2 free on board, afloat, at 22c; No. 2 at 20¼@20¾c for 7,000 bushels, with 17,000 bushels for export at 22¼c, free on board; rejected white, 19c; rejected mixed, 18½c; No. 2 Chicago, 22c; track mixed, 20@21½c; track white, 22@22½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 171,800 bushels; exports, 27,491 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	15,000	61 @61½	61¼
August	5,000	61¾@	61⅝
September	1,585,000	61 7-16@62 1-16	61¾
December	480,000	63 5-16@63¼	63⅝
Total	2,085,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	50,000	32 7-16@32½	32½
September	235,000	32⅝ @33	32⅝
October	65,000	33¼ @33⅜	33⅜
Total	350,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	20¼
August	....	.. @..	19¾
September	....	.. @..	19⅞

FLOUR—Demand again light on jobbing account, with prices generally weak. Sales, 18,300 bbls, including 4,000 bbls mills, 3,700 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, 100 bbls extra, and 150 bbls fine, on private terms; 300 bbls Winter patents, at $3.75; 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.40; 1,000 bbls straights at $3.30; 2,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.50@$3.65; 1,650 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65, and 500 sacks Spring straights at $3....Arrivals, 7,203 bbls and 10,550 sacks; exports, 8,472 bbls and 11,748 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,844 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; Western quoted at $1.15 here.

BARLEY-MALT—Quiet and steady; Western quoted at 81½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and weak at 79½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and heavy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was more depression yesterday, with attempts to get bidding of easier prices without bringing about results in business. No increase of export interest was observable in any direction, with the determination seemingly on the part of buyers to get the full benefit of its usual relative value with lard, or to neglect it. Meanwhile the disposition of sellers was to come down only a trifle in the price. It was intimated yesterday that 21½c would have bought a fair quantity of prime yellow without a bid resulting. There was an offer to sell 100 bbls each month from November to February at 24c, which had been previously offered at 23½c, and it brought one bid toward the close of the day, with the stipulation that it should be free on board, which the seller declined....LINSEED was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 35c for American, 37c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 40@41c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Oil closed $1.14; Standard's price, $1.13.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The packers had better control yesterday, as, following the unloading of the outsiders, and the turn of the market was better, with gains for the day of 5@7½ points for pork, 5@7½ points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon. Demands were somewhat improved. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 10,000 head.

Pork advanced at the West 5@7½ points under lighter offerings from outside sources and packers getting better control, where July closed at 3.57½c, nominal; September was at 3.57½@3.67½c, closing at 3.65@3.67½c; October at 3.67½@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c; December at 3.85c, nominal; January at 4@4.07½c, closing at 4.05c. Here there was firmer holding, but a quiet trading; cash closed at 3.95c, nominal, with cost and freight offered at 3.97½c; tank lots at 3.55@3.57½c; September option closed at 3.97, nominal; city steam was at 3.30c bid; sales of 200 tcs, including choice, at 3.70c; refined was slow; Continent at 4.20c; South American at 4.55c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The West was up 15c, but closed with a slight reaction, where July closed at $6.80 nominal; September was at $6.50@$6.65, closing at $6.60; October at $6.50@$6.67½c, closing at $6.52½; January at $7.37½@$7.45, closing at $7.40. Here there was a fair export demand, and 350 bbls of mess taken....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—There was a firm line of prices for most cuts and a fairly active distributing business....City-picked bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 8¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—Was up 10 points on short ribs at the West, to react about 2¼ points, where July closed at 3.47½c; September was at 3.50@3.60c, closing at 3.55@3.57½c; October at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.62½@3.65c; January at 3.65@3.75c, closing at 3.75c.

BEEF—Export trading was slack....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slow, while prices were easy; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were easy and unchanged....Bacon at 4¼c; 180 lb at 4¼@4⅝c; 160 lb at 4¼@4¾c; 140 lb at 4⅞c; 120 lb at 5c; pigs at 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 44,820 head; same time last year, 22,260 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.50; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,254 head; active; $2.90@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,105 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $2.80@$3.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 961 head; $3.00@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,500 head; steady; $2.90@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $3.15@$3.30.

TALLOW—Was not further changed in price, but buyers were practically out of the market. City had 5c bid and 5¼c asked. Of country made sales of small lots, in all 75,000 lb, at 3@3¼c. Nothing reported from the West since the sales at 3¼c in Chicago, and 2½c in Kansas City.

STEARINE—In oleostearine the lard refiners would buy in a light way at 4¼c, but 4¾c was the lowest rate named by sellers whose holdings were unimportant for prompt delivery. At Chicago steady offers to sell at 4c. In lard stearine no trading; quoted nominal at 4¼@4¾c. Oleo oil sales of 200 tes Swift's extra at 27 florins, and 500 tes, other brands, 27@28 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and somewhat, with the foreign markets closing at 5@15 points decline, with only a local trade....Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼c decline, and Hamburg dull at ⅛@¼c decline. Spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7 at 18c for No. 7; sales, 850 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 10.70c; March, 1,000 bags at 10c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 750 bags at 11.70c; December, 250 bags at 10.05c; March, 3,000 bags at 9.90c; May, 500 bags at 9.95c; total, 3,500 bags; total for day, 4,750 bags....Closing prices: January, 10@10.05c; February, 10@10.05c; March, 10@10.05c; April, 9.95@10.05c; May, 9.90@10.05c; June, 9.90@9.95c; July, 11.05@11.70c; August, 11.20@11.80c; September, 10.70@10.75c; October, 10.20@10.80c; November, 10.05@10.15c; December, 10@10.10c.

COTTON.

Contracts had only a light local scalping trade, with prices 6@8 points lower on reports of rains in Texas and the bureau report of condition, showing 92.5, against 97.2 last month and 82.3 last year....Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 25 bales for spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	7.12@7.14	7.18	7.13	700
August	7.11@7.12	7.19	7.11	14,100
September	6.55@6.56	6.64	6.56	9,800
October	6.55@6.56	6.63	6.55	19,100
November	6.50@6.51	6.58	6.50	4,600
December	6.52@6.53	6.61	6.52	24,700
January	6.56@6.57	6.63	6.56	20,900
February	6.60@6.61	6.66	6.61	1,000
March	6.64@6.65	6.71	6.65	3,000
Total				97,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 454 bales, against 364 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is without decided change. Jobbing trade continues light, but there is a little interest on the part of exporters, and two or three orders were filled to-day at $1.15 for marrow and $1.05 for red kidney; these varieties are steady. Pea beans are also steady, with a fair clearance of stock. Medium have had slow sale, and a slight tendency to accumulation has caused weakness, with some concession. Turtle soup are also easier, and a few sales of California limas are at a reduction of about 25c. Green peas remain dull. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium, $1.02½@$1.05; do, pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.02½@$1.05; do, mixed, $1.17½@$1.20; do, black eye, $1.20; do, Lima, California, $1.72½@$1.75; green peas, bbls, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Limited demand; fancy steady....Western creamery, 11½@15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Steady; moderate demand....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5¾@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Easy in limited offering and firm....State, 13@13½c; Western, 10½@12½c; do, case, $1.50@$2.85.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are more plenty; choice sour about steady; small inferior fruit and all sweet apples are moving slowly; far Southern peaches in much larger supply to-day and lower; Georgias exceptionally fine and they bring a slight premium above quotations, which are, however, full high for the bulk of the offerings; Maryland and Delaware receipts are moderate, but they are not very good and move slowly; Le Conte pears dull; near-by cooking pears meet only a light demand; fancy Southern grapes have some call, but there are few such; most of the receipts are very common, and worth little or nothing; Western grapes in poor condition than before—any bids accepted; huckleberries lower and weak; currants steady for fancy, but stock largely in poor condition and the average quality; raspberries and blackcap, 4c; it was impossible to raise prices; muskmelons in lighter supply, but the stock is generally poor and selling low; fancy fruit is wanted; watermelons in light supply and higher; no considerable in market; pineapples, 2 to 3 per case, at nominal quotations. We quote: Apples, near-by, per bbl, $1@$2; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60@85c; peaches, far Southern, fancy, large, per carrier, $2@$2.25; do, small, $1.75@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1.25; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50c@$1; per basket, 40@65c; pears, Le Conte, Florida, per bbl, $2@$4; near-by cooking pears, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; Jersey, per crate, 50@75c; plums, wild goose, per quart, 5@7c; Beach, per quart, 3@3½c; grapes, South Carolina, Moore's early, per 20-lb case, $1.50@$1.75; Niagara, Florida, fancy, per case

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of Property in Wooster Street and in New-Jersey.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have resold for David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag the property at 141 to 145 Wooster Street, 75 by 100, with old buildings, to a builder who will at once erect an eight-story fire-proof structure on the site.

Mr. George Marchand has sold to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, at about $35,000, the lot 25 by 100, with old building, at 153 Wooster Street. Mr. Marchand bought the property in 1866.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for William Drought the five-story double apartment house 153 West Eighteith Street, 45 by 90 by 102.2.

The Maclay & Davies Real Estate Company has sold its property at Plainfield and Elvona, N. J., consisting of 408 lots on Clinton Avenue, Sixth, Seventh, and other streets to the Mutual Realty and Loan Corporation.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to C. Ledyard Blair, at $15,750, the leasehold of the five-story brown-stone building, with store 40 Vesey Street, north side, 99.11 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100. An ineffectual protest against the sale was made by the attorney for the defendant, L. J. Stephens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Matilda L. Stevens of 369 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Arden Junction, Boston and Westchester Roads, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by George P. Shirmer of 359 West Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 154 Christopher Street, by Margaret O'Neil of 203 West Eleventh Street, owner, O'Neil Brothers, lessees, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 376 East Houston Street, by David Bach of 230 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner, Adolph Guttman, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 350 feet east of Boulevard, by the Corporation of Trinity Church of 187 Fulton Street, owner, alterations to a brick and iron fence wall; cost, $12,200.

Van Courtlandt Avenue, southwest corner Boston Road, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by James O'Leary, lessee; cost, $200.

Longwood Avenue, north side, 25 feet west of Barry Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Simon Murphey, owner; cost, $700.

No. 559 Morris Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame hotel, by Ann Miller, owner; cost, $100.

No. 3,199 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick hotel, by John Corbett of 915 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 10.

LOTS 392 to 395 and 400, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Eugene Bennett $5,000
146TH ST, 696 East; Esther Alexander to Charles A. Nafz 100
163D ST, 783 East; Julius J. Esch, executor, &c., to Bertha A. D. Menz..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Bertha A. D. Menz to Julius Esch 7,500
134TH ST, 1,002 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Max Heinrich and wife. 1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of proposed street, running from Webster Av to Vanderbilt Av, 50x irregular; Jacob A. Zimmerman and wife to Catherine E. Hart. 1
PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Prospect Av, 44x irregular; Rudolf Brojer to Rudolf Brojer and wife 1
170TH ST, n s, 99.9 ft w of Briahton Lo, 35.5x78.2x67.11x109.4; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Wauer..... 1
TREMONT AV, n e corner of Prospect Av, 100x98; Mary Mulrooney to William Urbach 7,000
55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 100.5; Honorah Keane 1,633
81ST St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20.3x 96.7; Andrew Lightbody and another to Bernard Rosenberg 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 116th St, 100x50; also strip on n s, 10 inches wide; Joseph Steiner and wife to Richard Muenz 150,000
134TH ST, 205 West; Fannie Hano and another to Louis Leffler 1
100TH St, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; John H. Judge, referee, to Wesley A. Lyon 15,600
111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Noah Davis, referee, to Frederick Brandt 18,500
107TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Henry Bernheimer to Alexander Cameron 100
103D ST, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; James W. Taylor and wife to Mary J. Dornin..... 100
SAME PROPERTY; Ernest G. Stedman, as executor, to Mary J. Dornin 100
148TH ST, 542 to 546; John E. Darragh and wife to Daniel Dressner and another 52,500
143D ST, n s, 82 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Catherine E. Schrenkeisen 18,000
175TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100; James Rowan and wife to Josephine Arns 1
BRIGGS ST, n s, Lot 1,052, map of Laconia Park, 26.11x102.9x25x112.10; Levi H. Mace and wife to Theodore Hilkeman 500
8D ST, s s, Lots 415 to 417, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Theodore Hilkeman and wife 4,500
MORRIS PARK AV, w s corner of Rose St. 40x100x19x102.2; Mary Selterd to Ellen Collins 1
PITT ST, 15; John T. Brennan to Tobias Kakosovsky 1
109TH ST, 321 East; Philip Stein and wife to Henry Goltze 1
1ST AV, s w corner of 12th St, 23.3x100; Mary F. Kent to Julia Carter..... 1,850
82D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Jessel Bebro to Michael L. Flank 1
52D ST, 643 to 647 East; Charles Wolff to Caroline M. Van Winkle and another. 1
113TH ST, 337 East; Charles E. Fogg and wife to Marcello H. Barilati..... 1
8D AV, e s, 139 ft s of 177th St, or Tremont, 27.7x100.4x27.7x89; Matthews Eymer and wife to George Hausse..... 8,300
133D ST, 221 West; Cornelia A. Lamson to Stephen T. Moen..... 30,000
LOTS 1 to 6 and 44 to 48, Block No. 1; Lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 28 to 32, Block No. 2; Lots 2 to 9, 12, and 13, Block No. 3; Lots 1 to 7 and 17 to 23, Block No. 6, and Lots 19 to 24, Block No. 8, on map of property of Sheridan & Seagrave, Twenty-fourth Ward; Patrick H. Sheridan to Kate Sheridan..... 1
93D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Charles A. Nafz and wife to Esther Alexander 1
FOREST AV, w s, 237.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Charles Hohl and wife to John F. Wolters and wife..... 7,200
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 65, map of Downing estate, 25x100; Mary Selferd to John Johns 440
BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 146 to 147, map of Downing estate; same to Bridget A. McDonough and another..... 1,750
HAWTHORNE AV, e corner of Courtlandt Av, 101x117.4x irregular; Courtlandt Av, n w s, Lots 3 and 4, Block No. 2, 50x100; Sylvan Av, e corner of Hawthorne Av, 204.3x irregular; w corner of Sylvan and Vincent Avs, 201.3x irregular; Valles Av, w corner of Vincent Av, 95.9x52.9x90.3x63.11; n corner of St. Vincent and Park View Avs, 229.11 to Suydam Av x n e 154.4x200x176.7; n s of Crescent Av, Lots 19 to 24, Block No. 8, 92.6x246.11x87.4x irregular; Daniel E. Seybel to Patrick H. Sheridan..... 1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lots 7 to 13 and 37 to 43, Block No. 1; Lots 9 to 12 and 23 to 25, Block No. 2; also s corner of Suydam and St. Vincent Av, 124.9x238x101.4 x144.5; also n e corner of St. Vincent and Park View Av, 100.8x irregular; also Mosholu Av, s w corner of Suydam Av, 190.8x200x169x215.6; same to James S. Seagrave 1
BROADWAY, w s, Lots 14 to 17 and 36, Block No. 1; Mosholu Av, Lots 23 to 31, Block No. 1; Mosholu Av, w s, Lots 14 to 22, Block No. 2; w s of Sylvan Av, Lots 8, 9, and 12 to 18; Park View Av, Lots 9 to 16, Block No. 6; s w corner of Crescent and Suydam Avs, Lots 1 to 7, Block No. 7; Crescent and Courtlandt Av s, Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block No. 9, map of property of Sheridan & Seagrave; same to Mary V. Sheridan..... 1
LOTS 632 to 634 and portion of Lot 631, and Lots 635 to 641, map of lots at Ardsley; same to James E. Seagrave..... 1
13TH ST, 410 and 412 West; William E. Booth to John P. Everett..... 1
10TH ST, n s, 204.3 ft e of University Place, 22.3x94.9; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Richard Flanagan and others 1
PITT ST, w s, 89 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Louisa B. Bunker to John T. Brennan 1
7TH AV, 5; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to John A. Deane..... 10,000
39TH ST, 216 East; Bernard Metzger and wife to Nathan Hutkofp..... 1
17TH ST, 133 East; Alice Wood to Thomas Adam 1
44TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 24x 100.5; Edward L. Milhau, as executor, to John Boland..... 31,950
46TH ST, 9; Euphemia A. Hawes to Ann E. Mitchell 1
76TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 69.7x25.4x73.10; Nathan Hutkopf and wife to Bernard Metzger..... 1
78TH ST, 334 East; Katie Davidson to Esther Zwisohn..... 7,000
2D AV, n w corner of 48th St, 70.5x20; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Thomas A. Boyle and another..... 24,250
76TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 50x102.2; Henry F. Kiddle and others to James O'Brien 1
90TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William Holbein and wife to Dora Westermann 1
55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 100.5; Mary A. Kane to Thomas E. Keane 1,633

Recorded Leases.

BISHOP, Frederick, to Peter J. Fickbohm; 252 3d Av, 10 years..... $1,920
CUTTING, Walton, as executor, to John Pope; n w corner of 1st Av and 42d St, 2 10-12 years..... 1,200
DARCY, Bridget, to Steuernagel; 4½ 9th Av, 5 years, store, &c..... 1,380
KELLER, George, to G. W. Muller; 2,904 3d Av, 5 10-12 years..... 900
SAME to Patrick Mack; n s of Tremont Av, 60 ft w of Bronx River, 30x100, 7½ years 600, 720
LEVY, Louis, to Abraham Frank; 247 Delancey St, 3½ years..... 780
LOESER, Thomas, to William McEvoy; s s of 147th St, between Brook and St. Ann's Avs, 5 years..... 330
ROTHSCHILD, James, and wife to Alphons Weiner of 2,693 3d Av, 5 years.. 1,920
STANTON, Edwin B., to A. B. Brown; n e corner of West Broadway and Walker St, 10 years..... 10,150
SCHREINER, John, Jr., to H. W. Meyer; 2,023 Lexington Av and 123d St, 7 years. 600, 840
SCHMIDT, Maria, and another, executors, to Philipp Krauss; s e corner of 3d Av and Grove St, 4 10-12 years.....1,200, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Esther, to Theresa Sassenrath; n s of 93d St, 400 ft e of 3d Av, ... Collateral
SAME to same; 696 East 146th St, 4 months $2,500
AHEARN, Ann, to Imogene W. Starbuck; s s of 14th Av, Lot 113, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 500
BARRY, John J., and wife to Marietta L. Lane; s s, (672) 148th St, 172.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 5 years..... 11,000
SAME to Wilhelm L. C. B. Siegel; 670 East 148th St, 5 years..... 11,000
BOLAND, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145 West 44th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to Belle A. Boland; 145 West 44th St, 3 years..... 12,000
BRISTOL, Elias L., R. M., to West Side Savings Bank; 195 6th Av, 1 year..... 35,000
BINGHAM, William H., and others to Frederick A. Snow; s w corner of St. Nicholas Place and 152d St, demand.. 5,000
BOYLE, Thomas A., and others to Henry A. C. Taylor; n w corner of 2d Av and 48th St, 5 years..... 18,000
BALDWIN, George V. N., to J. Frederic Kernochan, as Commissioner; e s of Lewis St, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year 5,000
BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to Francis M. Marks; n s of 111th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 2 months..... 10,000
BARILATI, Marcello H., and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 337 East 113th St, 3 years..... 5,500
COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, as guardian of Frederick N. Cowperthwait; s s of 103d St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 7,000
CAMERON, Alexander, to Henry Bernheimer; s s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,245
CHAMBERS, Ellen M., and husband to Peter R. Egan; 13th St, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 3 years..... 2,500
CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to same; w s of Prospect Terrace, 100 ft n of 12th St, 3 years 2,500
SAME to Isabella S. Hayden; w s of Prospect Terrace, 128.4 ft n of 12th St, demand 2,250
SAME to Henrietta F. Meyers; w s of Prospect Terrace, 25 ft s of 13th St, demand 2,250
SAME to Joseph S. Wood; Lot 5 to 9, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, at William's Bridge, (five mortgages,) 1 year 2,050
DORNIN, Mary J., to James W. Taylor; s s of 103d St, 160 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 2,000
DROGE, Henry W., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Eagle Av, 50 ft n of Terrace Place, 1 year 4,500
ESCH, Julius, to Bertha A. D. Menz and others; 783 East 163d St, 2 years..... 2,500
EULER, Elizabeth, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 130th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 1,500
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas, and Denis Feeley to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n s of 10th St, 204.3 ft e of University Place; also n s of 10th St, 226.6 ft e of University Place, 1 year 20,000
FINCK, George, and wife to the Bank for Savings of New-York; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 5 years 150,000
FINCK, George, and wife to Oscar F. Shaw; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 2 years 30,000
FLYNN, John F., and wife to William Paar; w s of Gerard Av, 300 ft n of James St, 3 years 5,000
FIEST, Samuel, to Warren Delano, Jr., and others; n s of 80th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 4,000
FERSHEE, Charles, to Eva A. Bell; n s of 164th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 18,000
HILKEMAN, Theodore, to Levi H. Mace; Lots 415 to 417, on 3d St map of Laconia Park, installments..... 3,782
HA..T, Catherine E., to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner of Webster Av and a proposed street running from Webster to Vanderbilt Avs, 4 months.. 7,400
SAME to same; same property, 5 months. 7,500
SAME to same; s s of a proposed street, 30 ft wide and 75 ft e of Webster Av, 5 months 4,000
HEUSER, George, to Matthews Eymer; w s of 3d Av, 139 ft s of 177th St, or Tremont Av, 3 years 4,500
JENCHALIK, Carolina, to Martin Suchy and wife; e s of White Plains Av, or Road, Lot 717, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000
KELLY, Margaret A., and Mary M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 20th St, 175 ft w of 10th St, 1 year 500
KEANE, Thomas E., and wife to Louis F. Bayard; s s of 55th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 5,000
LUBCKER, Louis, and wife to Patrick J. Owens; e s of German Place, 200 ft s of Balcom Av, 3 months 900
LEVY, Morris, and wife and Alexander Haft to Abraham Levy; w s of Pelham Av, 45 ft s of Monroe St, 3 years..... 400
LOW, Wesley S., and wife to Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee of William A. Seaver, deceased; n s of 100th St, 55 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 15,000
MONG, George, and William Gillies to trustees of Jackson A. Schultz, deceased; n s of 106th St, 85 ft e of Manhattan Av, 8 years 33,000
SAME to A. B. Fletcher, trustee; n s of 106th St, 115 ft e of Manhattan Av, 8 years 33,000
McCAULEY, John, and wife to Jacob Ruppert; s e corner of 10th Av and 28th St, 1 year 13,000
MANSFIELD, William F., to George C. Rand; 117 and 117½ Division St, 3 years. 10,000
MITCHELL, Ann E., to executors of Samuel L. Mitchell, deceased; n s of 46th St, 104.4 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 30,000
MENZ, Richard, to Joseph Steiner; n e corner of Madison Av and 116th St, 4 years 20,000
POPE, William B., and wife to George C. Pope; s e corner of 4th Av and 81st St, installments 3,500
ROLSTON, James, to Levi H. Mace; n s of Briggs Av, Lot 1,052, map of Lacoma Park, 3 years..... 250
SCHRENKEISEN, Catharine E., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 143d St, 82 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 6,000
SESNAN, Mary, to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n e s of Burnside Av, all ½ of Lot 71, map of Meyer Finn, installments 4,200
SCHOCK, Nellie E., to Mary L. Fowler; 218 West 25th St, 2 years..... 1,500
STEINFELD, David, to Carrie Steinfeld; n e corner of 7th Av and 123d St, 1 year 12,108
SANDERS, Joshua C., and wife to the National Broadway Bank; n s of 87th St, 133.10 ft w of Park Av, note, 6 months 10,000
SHERIDAN, Mary V., to Rebecca J. Edwards and another, trustees of William J. Pedroncelli, &c.; Lots 29, 30, 31, and 36, Block 1, map of property of Sheridan & Seagrave, 1 year..... 1,000
SPRINGSTEEL, Mary E., and George S., to New-York and Wakefield Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Saxe Av, 175 ft s of McGraw Av, 5 years 3,500
SHIFERD, Mary, to Eugene McKenna; e corner of Morris Park Av and Rose St, 3 years..... 600
SOHNS, John, to same; s s of Kinsella Av, Lot 65, map of Downing estate, 3 years..... 264
TESCHNER, Goldine, to Samuel Minster; s s of 61st St, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 5,000
URBACH, William, to Mary Mulrooney and John Morris; Locust, or Tremont, Av, n e corner of Prospect Av, 2 years. 4,000
VETTER, Gottfried, to John Faeth; s s of 3d St, 367.6 ft e of Avenue A, lease, 3 years 4,500
VAN ARSDALE, William H., to Martha J. Garry; n e s of Huguenot St, being Lot 167, map of Fenfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years..... 1,500
WARD, Walworth, and wife to Alice E. Shoenberger; s s of 91st St, 290 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 32,500
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 91st St, 1 year..... 50,000
WALLACE, John W., to Sanford R. Knapp; n s of 83d St, Lot 314, map of Harlem Commons, 1 year..... 600
ZWISOHN, Esther, to Katie Davidson; 354 East 78th St, 5 years..... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANTHONY, Frank L., to Alice H. Anthony, (two assignments)..... $2
BROWNING, Oren F., to Augustus Prentice 1
BIERSTADT, Annie T., administratrix of J. H. Turner, to Annie T. Bierstadt..... 1
CRANE, Alice, executor, &c., of J. W. Mitchell, to Laura C. Crane..... 22,024
DUNN, Catharine, to Mary Dunn..... 1,000
HOYT, Alfred M., to John O. Baker..... 1
KENDELL, Susan R., et al., executors, &c., of Isaac C. Kendall, to Elbridge G. Duvall 1,425
MEYER, George A., executor of Agnes Arden to Amelia E. Hayes..... 3,250
MILLER, John H., to Delano C. Calvin. 1
ROGERS, William E., trustee, to S. E. Meigs 1
SAME to trustees of Harriette M. Drayton..... 1
THE BACHMANN BREWING COMPANY to Christian Lindinger..... 1,000
THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURance Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 90,000
TREMBERGER, George, to Elizabeth Ditchett 300
THE CLERGYMENS' RETIRING FUND Society to the Clergymens' Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 1

Lis Pendens.

THOMPSON ST, e s, 192 ft n of Broome St, 33.9x94x irregular; Hugo Boesneck and others against Sarah Jacobs, (to set aside deed.)
62D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George A. Barker and others, executors, &c., of George Bell, against Hugh McQuade and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 89.1 ft w of Wales, 51x91.1x30.1x24.2x83.5; John Cahill against Annie Henschen and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)
CANAL AV, e s, 250 ft n of 135th St, 200x107.10 to Mott Haven Canal x200x107.11; Frederick J. Middlebrook against Alfred D. Knapp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
N W S OF HIGHWAY, leading from Westchester Village to Harlem Bridge, at e corner of land of Charles Doty, 50x190x irregular, 1-5 part; also n s of Highway, &c., adjoining Lot 11 on map of Mapes estate, 48x190.6x44x210.6; Melbie E. Williams against Lawrence E. Bernard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 21 ft e of Rose St, —x10x19x100; J. Clarence Davies against Mary Sleferd, (specific performance.)
2D AV, w s, 20 ft s of 26th St, 36x60; Emma Hayes and another against Leonard R. Kerr and others, (to set aside deed.)
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; Louis Newgoner against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
55TH ST, s s, 191 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Edgar Lockwood against Amelia L. Spies and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 100x114; Wakefield; Thomas Gutfreund against Frederick C. Dexter, owner; John P. Banta, owner and contractor..... $350
LOTS 136 to 141, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; Frank Marian against Frances S. Reisenberg, owner and contractor..... 850
LOTS 18, 16, 17, and 19, map of partition, part of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; same against same..... 200
SPRING and Varick Sts, n w corner, 72x 100; Goss & Edsall Company against Trinity Church Corporation, owner; Henry C. Weeks, contractor..... 4,504
17TH ST, 133 East; Thomas Bailey against Chester F. Sparling and Thomas Wien, owners and contractors..... 216
FORSYTH ST, 147; same against same..... 202
MORRIS AV and Cameron Place, n w corner, 25x112; James M. Davis against Jacob Pritz, owner; Otto Metz, contractor.. 14
CRESTON AV, 125 ft e of 181st St, 25x150; same against Ernest and Mary Munch, owners; Otto Metz, contractor.... 24

ONLY TICKLED THE MAN WHO DIED.

James Greely's Defense on a Charge of Murder.

John Sheridan, sixty-nine years old, of 195 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday morning, and James Greely, twenty-three years old, of the same address, is under arrest, as the police heard that he had struck Sheridan shortly before he died.

Greely was sent to jail by Justice Teale pending an autopsy. It appears that Sheridan and his wife and Greely and others were drinking on Thursday night, and that Greely, so he says, did not strike Sheridan, but tickled him to keep him awake.

When Greely retired at 2 o'clock, Sheridan was sleeping in his chair, and several hours later, when his wife tried to get him to go to bed, she found him seated in the chair unconscious. An ambulance was called. The surgeon said the man was dead.

The police are now inclined to the belief that the old man died from natural causes.

Knew Their Place.

From The Boston Green Bag.

An Irish Judge tells the following story of one of the juries in the south of Ireland where he was trying a case. The usher of the court proclaimed with due solemnity the usual formula: "Gentlemen of the jury, take your proper places in the court!" whereupon seven of them instinctively walked into the dock.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
FOR SALE.—40th St., near Park Av., a fine four-story dwelling, (25x45x98.9,) with 8-story extension; in perfect order.
CHARLES S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 60x100 feet; location, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale;") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre, at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday and Saturday specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia, (letters must be directed "per Portia";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Tuxpan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Anerley, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Anerley";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Orizen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Orizen";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia,) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 11 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 2, 1896.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, - Auctioneer.
CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.
Will sell at auction TUESDAY, JULY 14, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesrooms,
124 CHOICE LOTS
Immediately adjoining
183d STREET STATION,
HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT.
TREMONT
24th Ward, New-York City.
These lots are desirably situated on
WEBSTER AND VANDERBILT AVES.,
183D AND 184TH STREETS,
TIEBOUT AND VALENTINE AVES.
Splendid locations for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas, &c.
70 PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE, if desired. Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.
3d Ave. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.
Maps with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.
James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINA B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number — in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. jy9-2aw3wTh&S&fy31

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do ..... Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a. p. $4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do ..... West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do ..... (Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
do ..... Hotel Lafayette, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City. Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md. ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Belmar, N. J. Hotel Columbia, a. p., $4 to $5
Block Island, R. I. The Manisses, a. p., $3
do ..... National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass. ..... American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S. E. Bates). The Margaret, a. p., $3 up
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ..... Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J. Stockton. e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do ..... Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
do ..... Hotel Windsor, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N. Y. Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. The Glenada
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p., $2.50
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ..... Marion House, a. p., $3 up
do ..... Hundred Island House, a. p., $3
Leamington Spa, Eng. Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Liverpool, Eng. ..... Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.). The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch. ..... United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
do ..... Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis. Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass. ..... Hotel Tudor. a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
do ..... The Massasoit, a. p., $3 to $4
do ..... The Continental, a. p., $3 to $5
do ..... The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
Newburgh, N. Y. The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn. Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-London, Ct. Fort Griswold House, a.p., $4
Newport. (W. Leland, Jr.). Ocean House, a.p., $5
do ..... New Cliff House, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien). Perry House, a. p., $3
do (T. J. O'Niell). Aquidneck, a.p., $2.50-$4
New-York. ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Maj